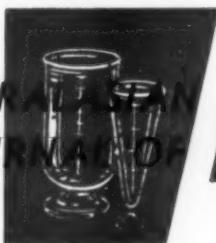


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CONTENTS

APRIL, 1960

	Page
● Editorial	313
● The Month	314
● Science Section	316
● The Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy—Official Opening by State Governor	326
● The National Health Act 1953-59 (Second Article)	336
● Morphine Fallacies	344
● Responsibility of Pharmaceutical Chemists in Sale of Uncontrolled Drugs	350
● Ethics and Ideals	351
● Television Interview Features P.A.A. President	353
● Prescription Proprietarys and New Drugs	354
● Women's Section	357
● Overseas News	358
● New Books	362
● Readers' Views	366
● Trade Notes	366
● Student Activities	369
● The 1959-60 "Trip to Parke-Davis"	374
● News and Reports—	
Commonwealth	376
South Australia	378
Western Australia	384
Tasmania	398
New South Wales	403
Victoria	414
Queensland	434

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THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1960

The following dates for examinations in 1960 have been fixed by the Board:

Intermediate Examination—November 1.

Intermediate Examination (Botany)—June 9.

Final Examinations—April 4, November 15.

The above are dates for commencement of the examinations.

Entries for all examinations close twenty-one days before the date of examination.

Further details are available from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Watch this column for advice concerning
the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar,

Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	415	Kimberly - Clark of Australia Pty. Ltd.	342, 343
Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd.	Cover 1	Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	323
Amalgamated Insurances Ltd.	3	Langdon & Co. Pty. Ltd.	425
Amolin Laboratories	422	H. J.	400
Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	364	Les Laboratories	400
Arnold Co. Pty. Ltd., G.	16	Levenson Scale Co. Pty. Ltd.	16
Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd.	324	Lever Bros. Pty. Ltd.	380
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.	5	Macfarlan & Co. Ltd., J. F.	416
Barker & Son Ltd., Robert	3	Manesty Machines Ltd.	16
Beckers Pty. Ltd.	437	May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	404, 405
Beecham (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	348	Mearns Bros. Pty. Ltd.	409
Bonnington & Co. Ltd.	392	Merck, Sharp & Dohme Pty. Ltd.	345
Boston Shopfittings Pty. Ltd.	413	Moulded Products (A'asia) Ltd.	367
British Drug Houses (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., The	6	Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd. Supplement	iii
British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	332	National Cash Register Co. Pty. Ltd., The	Cover 2
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.	Cover 4	Nicholas Pty. Ltd.	10, 435
Calmic Ltd.	399	Official Announcements	2
Cambridge Laboratories	423	Orbit Chemicals	386, 387
Camera Distributors Pty. Ltd.	359	Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. Cover 3	
Charles Agencies	432	Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm.	436
Chartres Ltd.	13	Pfizer Pty. Ltd.	385
Chemists' Account Service	410	Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.	407
Classified Advertisements	341	Pharmedica Pty. Ltd.	331, 360
Commonwealth Drug Co.	430	Plastic Price Ticket Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	413
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	337	P.P. Guide	375
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd.	412	Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.	11
Crown White Coats Pty. Ltd.	424	Rocke Tompsitt & Co. Ltd.	416
Dal Vita Products Pty. Ltd.	395	Rotary Tabletting Corporation Pty. Ltd.	371
David G. Bull Laboratory	396	Royco (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	429
Delany & Co., William	3	Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	390
De Vanta Chemical Co.	18	Sanax Co., The	397
D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. Supplement ii.	363	Scherag Co. Pty. Limited	339
D.H.A. (Q'land) Pty. Ltd.	4	Searle Co. Ltd., G. D.	7
Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., The	9	Sigma Company Limited Supplement i	
Dormay Co. Pty. Ltd.	407	Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	389
Edinburgh Laboratories	15	Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	356
Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd.	327, 328	Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.	320
Ezi Change Signs	411	Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., R. D.	379
Faulding & Co. Ltd., F. H.	368	Trade Press Pty. Ltd.	17
Fawns & McAllian	347	Vincent Chemical Co. Pty. Ltd.	14
Geigy (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	433	Wander Ltd., A.	355
Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	Supplement iv	Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., W.	340
G.P. Pty. Ltd.	426	Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd.	408
Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd.	18	Winthrop Laboratories	319
Gregory Steel Products Pty. Ltd.	406	Witzig & Co. Pty. Ltd., P.	406
Hamilton Laboratories Limited	402	Woods Ltd., W. E.	436
Harmour & Heath Pty. Ltd.	410	Wormald Bros. Industries	363
Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J.	396	Wrigley's (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	12
Hermes Ltd.	400	Yardley of London (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	8
Imperial Chemical Industries of A. & N.Z. Ltd.	421	Zeal Ltd., G. H.	17
Ingram & Son Ltd., J. G.	428		
Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.	352-372		
Joubert & Joubert Pty. Ltd.	431		

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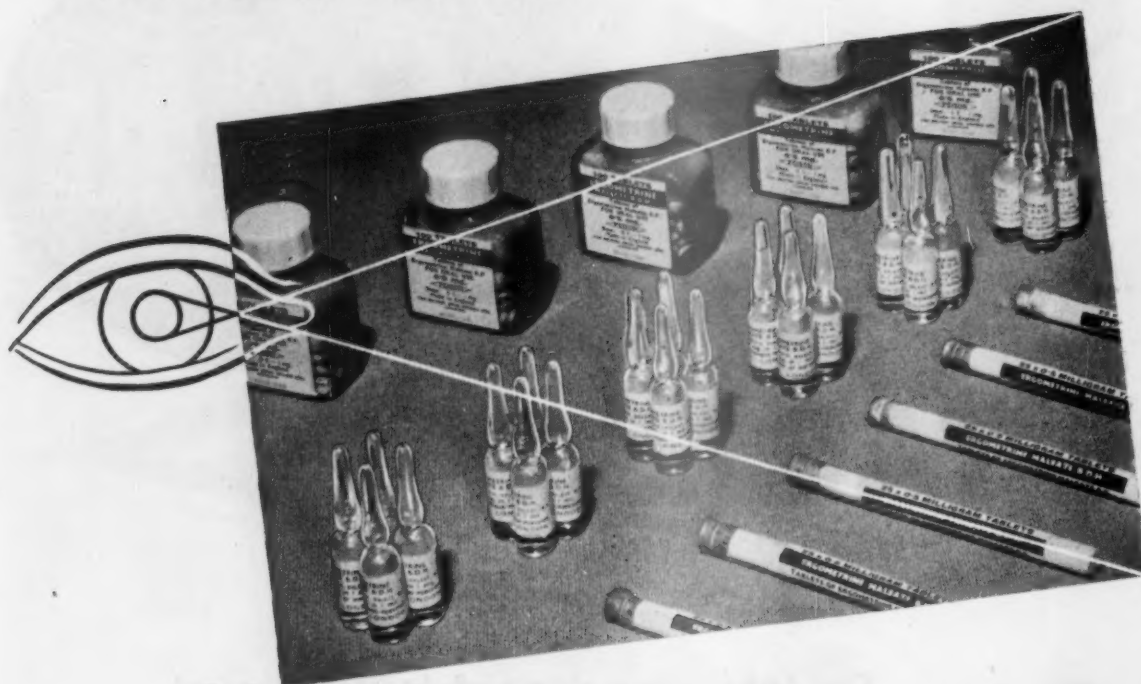
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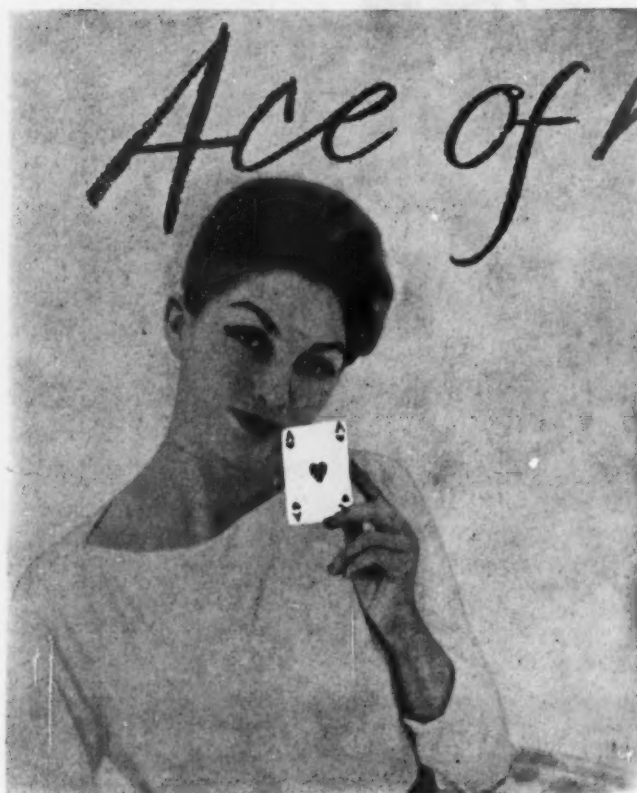
**Progestational Steroid Conference, Chicago,
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Degree or Diploma?

THE official opening of the new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy on March 29, was an event of some significance.

The new College is the only pharmaceutical teaching institution in Australia owned and conducted by a Pharmaceutical Society.

It has been built and equipped with money collected or obtained by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria since it opened its appeal in 1946.

The cost of constructing and equipping the College has exceeded £600,000.

For these reasons more space than is usually given to reporting a State event has been devoted to the Victorian College in this issue of the Journal.

The College was opened to students for the first time on April 4, when the new first year group started lectures in one of the completed lecture theatres. Occupation will be completed by May 30 approximately.

Coincidentally with the move into the new building Victoria has adopted a three-year full-time academic course, and for registration a further requirement of three thousand hours of practical training.

The new College will not issue degrees. It is known however that some time ago the Victorian Society had talks with representatives of both Monash and Melbourne Universities on the question of affiliation.

In Queensland and New South Wales the qualification for registration as a pharmaceutical chemist is to be a B.Pharm. degree, with the addition of a prescribed period of practical training.

Thus, in the Commonwealth, diploma and degree students will work side by side.

Is this likely to create problems? Could reciprocal registration arrangements be affected? Does the situation hold the possibility of the rise of professional snobbery or intolerance? We think not, but realise that these questions will be answered only in the light of experience—but there are precedents.

Similar conditions obtain in the U.K., in the U.S.A., in Canada, South Africa and elsewhere, apparently without causing serious controversy.

One school of thought holds that a diploma is adequate for those who plan to enter retail pharmacy, but that a degree is necessary for those who aspire to teaching or manufacturing posts.

In opposition to this viewpoint is the opinion strongly held by others that the general qualification for registration should be a University degree.

It should be a most interesting exercise five years hence to compare the products of both systems.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

C.S.I.R.O. Executive Appointments

The Minister in charge of C.S.I.R.O., the Hon. D. A. Cameron, announced on March 17 the appointment of two new part time members of the Executive of C.S.I.R.O., the strength of which has been increased from five members to nine.

The two new members are Lord Casey and Mr. E. P. S. Roberts, a prominent Queensland grazier.

Lord Casey's association with C.S.I.R.O. dates back to 1937 when he first became Minister in charge of C.S.I.R.O.

In recent years he has been a keen advocate of international association in sciences and has strongly supported technical training under the Colombo Plan.

Mr. E. P. S. Roberts is aged 46. He has been associated with C.S.I.R.O. as a member of its Advisory Council since 1957.

Hospital Patients to Pay for Drugs

A flat rate of 3/- a day will be charged to all patients in hospitals in N.S.W. to cover the cost of medicines supplied, according to a statement attributed to Mr. J. G. Love, Secretary of the New South Wales Hospitals Commission, published recently.

So far as is known, similar arrangements are not contemplated in other States.

Questions which arise immediately are:

1. Will this arrangement debar private and intermediate patients from having their prescriptions dispensed by private chemists?
2. If private and intermediate patients insist upon their right of freedom of choice of chemist, will the 21/- per week fee apply, so that they pay twice?
3. Is this merely a device to obtain additional payment for standard ward drugs and medicines, leaving payment for items specially prescribed to be borne in addition by the patients?

British Pharmaceutical Conference

This year the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain will entertain the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A preliminary circular states that excellent accom-

modation has been reserved in the Eustace Percy Hall of Residence and in hotels for those who prefer them.

The Conference was born in Newcastle, and the local Association expresses pride at having it back just prior to the celebration of its centenary.

The Conference opens on Monday, September 5 and closes on Friday, September 9. A most interesting programme of papers, symposia, excursions and entertainment has been arranged.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. A. McGuckin, Mawson & Proctor Ltd., Low Friar Lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1.

An International Study of Pharmaceutical Education

We have received from the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, Zurich, a communication which refers to recommendations prepared by the Scientific Section of the Federation. These recommendations followed collaboration (in 1957) with representatives of hospital pharmacy and industrial pharmacy. A world-wide inquiry concerning pharmaceutical education was undertaken. 14 questionnaires were returned from national pharmaceutical societies, 46 from pharmaceutical faculties and 106 from private persons. The result of the inquiry was published in 1958.

FIP has now circulated the findings of the inquiry, and these are set out below.

Recommendations of the Scientific Section of the FIP regarding Pharmaceutical Education

1. The scientific training of chemists in pharmacodynamics, including the necessary elements of physiology and anatomy, should be perfected so that they may act as specialised advisers to doctors in pharmacotherapeutical matters.
2. The training of chemists in medical, biological and bromatological analyses should also be perfected, so that they are capable of supplying doctors with correct and indisputable results.
3. The training in physics, physical chemistry and colloidal chemistry should be considerably extended so as to fit chemists for the irreproachable preparation, correct dosage and analysis of all pharma-

ceutical forms, in so far as the technical means are available to them.

4. The technological training should be developed to the point of giving chemists, at the end of their studies, not only theoretical training but also sufficient practical skill for them to be able to exercise their profession equally well as retail chemist, industrial chemist or hospital chemist, etc.
5. The knowledge of statistical mathematics should be sufficient for chemists to be able to work out a rational plan of work and interpret the results obtained.
6. Apart from the pharmaceutical sciences, proper training should include some knowledge in the economic and social fields.

News from Travelling Scholars

Mr. R. E. Thomas, M.Sc., M.P.S., returned from London in April to take up an appointment in the University of Sydney after completing a research and study project at Chelsea under the terms of the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1958. He spent the year 1959 at the Chelsea School of Pharmacy, London, studying Pharmaceutical Chemistry with Dr. Beckett.

Mr. Ian Pitman in a recent communication advised that he was now settled in in London, where he is undertaking studies for a science degree in the University of London. He is a Kodak scholar.

Mr. Russell Callister, who left Melbourne a few months ago, has taken an apartment in New York, and is on the staff of Pfizer, where he will study antibiotic production. He finds working on the Pharmaceutical Pilot plant interesting.

Retail Sales in Australia

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics has published a further Bulletin giving statistics of retail sales in Australia.

The figures given relate to the value only of the sales without taking into account price variations.

The total figures relate to sales of goods as distinct from services, repairs, entertainment, etc.

Figures are compiled from sample returns supplied by retail establishments, which account for 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia. From these sample returns are estimated total retail sales of all retail establishments. Total retail sales for the year 1958-59 are shown as £m.2443.5 as compared with £m.2250 for the year 1956-57. "Chemists' goods" are—1956-57 £m.76.9 and 1958-59 £m.94.6.

Chemists Attacked Again

"Sydney Sun" on April 6 opened attack on pharmacy, claiming that chemists were making extraordinary gross profits on tablets and medicines sold over the counter. Some of the mark-ups, it was claimed, were 200 per cent. on wholesale costs.

Close and informed investigation reveals such condemnation as unfounded.

So many factors enter that no newspaper reporter is competent to assess fairly or otherwise the charges for medicines.

Even basic costs are extremely complex to compute. Manufacturers engage for years in research work, the cost of which must be carried to the final consumer.

Hidden charges associated with the dispensing of prescriptions usually are not taken into account by critics who assail the profession.

Most extraordinary is the fact that it is invariably "oncost," and not the professional fee, which is the subject of criticism. There seems a very good argument to support a case for a minimum dispensing fee of 10/- for each prescription, with a nominal charge for materials.

After all, the accurate dispensing of a prescription, whether it be a compounded mixture or a tablet, is insurance against injury or death. Many artisans and tradesmen are better rewarded for their services than pharmaceutical chemists.

"The Sydney Morning Herald" during the month indicated that the United States Senate had appointed a Committee to investigate the pharmaceutical and drug industries.

An Interesting P.A.T.A. Report

The 37th Annual Report of the P.A.T.A. of New South Wales is an informative, well-presented and enlightening document.

It calls for study because of the latent dangers to which it draws attention.

Consider the following quotation:—

"While the Association's effectiveness in maintaining the protected list continued unimpaired, there occurred some gross and reprehensible breaches of both wholesaler and retailer agreements—breaches which invited the sanctions provided."

P.A.T.A. was established to save a profession from disaster—not to exploit the public.

Depression had created intolerable conditions in the United Kingdom; undercutting prices and other pernicious practices were a last resort of the desperate. Pharmacists, inspired by the fervour of Glyn-Jones, foresaw the doom of pharmacy if the practices which were becoming rife were not checked.

The danger still exists. With prosperity, suicidal practices are not in evidence, but there is always the possibility of a recrudescence should recession come upon us. That is why P.A.T.A. should be kept alive.

Legislation has greatly restricted the work of organisations such as P.A.T.A. in some places, but they continue to perform a useful service.

P.A.T.A. is a watchdog that gives a protection which retailers cannot afford to be without.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Side Effects of Drugs.
- British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1959.
- The Penicillins and the Cephalosporins.
- Pharmacology of Polymethylenes.
- Antifertility Substances.
- Bemegride and Barbiturates.
- The Boom in Plastics and Polythenes.
- Modifying the Duration of Drug Action, Part 2.

SIDE EFFECTS OF DRUGS

Their Occurrence and Mechanism

At a recent meeting of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. G. R. Boyes gave an address on "Some Side Effects of Drugs." This was reported in *The Chemist & Druggist*, December 19, 1959, as follows:

The past fifty years had seen a great impact of organic chemistry and microbiology on medicine. The empirical remedies derived from the vegetable kingdom and the simple inorganic salts had given away to the products of the laboratory. Unwanted effects of drugs fell broadly into two main groups: toxic effects that could be foretold from the results of pharmacological studies and which could usually be avoided by careful regulation of the dosage; and the unpredictable reactions that were allergic in character and the result of previous sensitisation. Skin rashes followed from immunological reactions between provocative antigen and specific antibody, causing an unusual response in the affected tissues. Repeated exposure to the antigen was usually necessary to provoke the reaction. When a foreign protein such as horse serum was introduced into the tissues, it was promptly incorporated into the protoplasm of many different types of cells. Some of it was deposited in the vascular endothelium in connective tissue cells, on collagen fibres, and in certain types of epithelium. The greater part of the foreign protein, however, was removed from the circulating tissue fluids by phagocytosis in the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system, where, in the course of several days, it caused specific antibodies to form. Ten days after the injection of the foreign protein, the circulation became flooded with the antibody, which then combined with the antigen fixed by the other tissues. That union of antigen with antibody caused injury to the cells and the local release of histamine, and that sudden release of histamine was responsible for tissue changes leading to urticaria, constriction of the bronchi, and other manifestations of serum sickness. A number of chemical substances when introduced into the body were able to form chemical compounds with protein, and in that form were able to undergo the same immunological reactions as a foreign protein. The combination of a drug with serum albumen to form artificial antigen must be held responsible for the occurrence of reactions resembling serum sickness, sometimes seen after the administration of the drug.

Agranulocytosis Hazards

Around 1930 attention had been called to the occurrence of a blood disorder known as agranulocytosis,

caused by amidopyrine. Since then the occurrence of agranulocytosis had been recognised as a possible toxic effect of a number of drugs, and other blood disorders (for example thrombocytopenia and purpura, haemolytic anaemia and aplastic anaemia) had come to be recognised as possible hazards from exposure to certain chemical and therapeutic agents. The mechanism whereby agranulocytosis developed in sensitive persons had been explained by Moeschlin and others on the hypothesis that an offending drug combined with the protein in the serum to form an antigen. The antigen caused sensitisation, and the antibodies so formed became attached to the leucocytes, which were then agglutinated and became destroyed when the leucocyte-bound-antibody and antigen came in contact. The coupling of some drugs with blood platelets and the formation of an anti-drug-platelet antiserum must be considered responsible for the thrombocytopenia and purpura after the administration of some drugs.

Aplastic anaemia was produced by damage to the bone marrow, resulting in a reduction or total failure of blood regeneration. The red-cell-forming tissue was predominantly affected. That type of anaemia could arise without any known cause. It could also develop after exposure to a number of chemical substances, such as benzol, trinitrotoluene, and nitrophenol; drugs such as sulphanilamide, thiouracil, amidopyrine and chemical-warfare agents such as mustard gas; some insecticides and weed killers, compounds of arsenic, gold, lead, and radioactive substances. Drugs might adversely affect the liver in a variety of ways, according to the type of cell which they damaged. Jaundice and haemorrhagic manifestations might be caused by such compounds as carbon tetrachloride, benzene, dinitrophenol, muscarine, para-aminosalicylic acid, sulphadiazine, and some phenothiazine derivatives. During a period up to three weeks an objective type of jaundice with dark urine, pale stools and pruritus appeared. The condition was usually mild, and was usually resolved by discontinuing the drug, but some severe cases had persisted for several months. The mechanism underlying that drug-induced type of liver disease was not clearly understood. Though in some cases clinical and laboratory findings indicated that the jaundice was obstructive in nature, such obstruction was not in the sphincter, but in the liver itself. The most likely explanation for the production of that type of jaundice appeared to be an allergic mechanism that led to intrahepatic bile stasis and bile plugging. In laboratory studies to investigate the pharmacological action and toxicity of drugs in animals, there was evidence of differences in toxicity of some drugs for male and female animals of some species. Usually that sex

difference was observed in only a single species, and sometimes only in one particular strain of animal. Instances that had been investigated provided evidence that the phenomenon was under hormonal control. It would be of interest to know if sex differences in toxicity or side effects were constantly observed.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX, 1959

Dr. T. D. Whittet, Department of Pharmacy, University College Hospital, reviewed the new Codex in *The Chemist and Druggist*, December 19, 1959. In the course of his article, Dr. Whittet referred to the following additions:

There is a formidable list of new antiseptics. Chlorhexidine (Hibitane), present as gluconate and hydrochloride, is a powerful bactericide with a wide range of kill and low toxicity. Dequalinium chloride (Dequadin) is a drug with both antibacterial and antifungal actions. Both compounds are used in preparations for the skin and mucous membranes, but no formulas are yet included. Hexachlorophane is a complex phenol derivative which, unlike the parent substance, retains appreciable activity when formulated into liquid or solid soaps; unlike chlorhexidine, too, it is too slow in action for immediate pre-operative skin sterilisation, but is useful for routine application to decrease the bacterial flora of the skin. It is included in a number of branded soaps; it is also the active ingredient of Hexabalm cream and Pologol hexachlor ointment. Nitrofurazone, one of the earliest of the growing group of nitrofurant antiseptics, is bactericidal against a number of Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms and is used locally in skin and mucous-membrane infections.

In groups pharmacologically related to the antiseptics are bismuth glycolyl arsanilate (Milibis), an amoebicide used orally in the treatment of chronic intestinal amoebic infections and as pessaries in trichomonal vaginal infections; and crothamiton (present in Eurax and Teevex), an acaricide used in the treatment of scabies, but which also has an antipruritic action.

Only one new antihistamine is added: triprolidine hydrochloride (Actidil), one of the most powerful of the group. On the other hand there is quite a range of new diuretics. Two of them are organic mercurials: chloromerodrin (Mercardan), for oral administration, and meralluride (Merchloran), which resembles mersaly, being given by intramuscular injection. It may be less liable to cause local pain and irritation. Choline theophyllinate (Choledyl) resembles animophylline, but is better tolerated and gives a higher blood level of theophylline; like aminophylline it is a respiratory stimulant as well as a diuretic. Aminometradine (Mictine), one of the earliest non-mercurial diuretics, is used to control oedema in patients with mild congestive heart failure, but is being replaced by the more powerful diuretics of the chlorothiazide group. Of those only chlorothiazide itself appears in the new edition. It is an orally active diuretic of low toxicity and was the first non-mercurial diuretic with an activity comparable with that of mersaly; it also potentiates the action of hypotensive drugs. Another drug used in cardiovascular disease is pentyrithryl tetranitrate (Mycardol; Peritrate), a coronary vasodilator with an action similar to that of glyceryl trinitrate, but slower in onset and more prolonged in duration.

Central-nervous-system Drugs

Several of the newly added drugs act on the central nervous system. Pipradol (Meratran) is a stimulant with an action resembling that of amphetamine, but is not a general sympathomimetic; it is less liable to cause anorexia, insomnia and hypertension. Phenmetrazine hydrochloride (Preludin) resembles amphetamine, and more especially its dextro portion dexamphetamine, in

having an anorexic action. It has been used for slimming, and in large doses has a stimulant action on the C.N.S. like that of the amphetamine group. Large doses and prolonged use may lead to habit formation and deterioration of character. Like the amphetamine group the drug does not have an effect on metabolism.

Amiphenazole (Daptazole) and bemegride (Megimide) are analeptics. The former is used in the treatment of poisoning with drugs depressing the respiratory centres and, since it counteracts the respiratory depression caused by morphine and related drugs without affecting their analgesic action, it is used with those drugs when they are required in large doses for the relief of severe pain. Bemegride also has a C.N.S. stimulant action and is used in the treatment of barbiturate and choralhydrate poisoning.

Benactyzine hydrochloride (Cafron; Cevanol; Lucidil; Nutinal; Suavitil) and meprobamate (Equanil; Mepavlon; Miltown) are tranquillising drugs acting by depressing interneuronal conduction, especially in the hypothalamus and spinal cord. Benactyzine also has some anticholinergic action. Both drugs relieve nervous tension and anxiety without producing marked drowsiness, and are mainly used in the treatment of neuroses and minor functional disorders. Glutethimide (Doriden) is a hypnotic of low toxicity and with an action similar to that of a short-acting barbiturate, whilst halothane (Fluothane) is a volatile, non-inflammable, non-explosive anaesthetic with about twice the potency of chloroform and four times that of ether. It is also less irritating to the skin and mucous membrane than the other two drugs.

A new analgesic closely related to methadone in structure is dipipanone (Pipadone). In pharmacological action, however, it more closely resembles morphine, since it has marked hypnotic and sedative actions, though it has not the constipating action of morphine. Two morphinan derivatives are included. Levallorphan (Lorfan) is an antagonist of morphine and similar drugs. Its relationship to morphinan is analogous to that of morphine to nalorphine, and is also used along with high doses of drugs of the morphine-like group, since it minimises respiratory depression without seriously reducing the analgesic action. Dextro-methorphan (in Romilar) is the methyl derivative of the optical isomer of levorphanol, just as codeine is the methyl derivative of morphine. It is a central cough suppressant with an action similar to that of codeine, but it has no analgesic or expectorant effect, no addiction liability, and no other pharmacological action; though morphinan derivatives, both levallorphan and dextromethorphan, are exempt from the statutory requirements of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Ganglion-blocking Agents

Several of the new drugs act on the autonomic nervous system. Mecamylamine hydrochloride (Inversine) blocks both sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia. The former action is responsible for its hypotensive effects. The compound was the first of the secondary or tertiary amine ganglion-blocking agents which have the advantage over the quaternary ammonium compounds, such as hexamethonium, of more complete and predictable absorption after oral administration. Parasympathetic blocking causes the drug's main side effects, severe constipation, dry mouth and loss of accommodation (giving blurred vision). Another of the new Codex drugs, pyridostigmine bromide (Mestinon), is a parasympathomimetic with an action resembling that of neostigmine bromide. It is only about one-quarter as active, but has a more prolonged effect and, when used in equiactive doses, is less likely to produce muscarinic side actions. It is used in the treatment of myasthenia gravis and for relieving the side effects, especially constipation, of the ganglion-blocking drugs, particularly when they are used over long periods for the treatment of hypertension.

Dicyclomine hydrochloride (Merbentyl; Wyovin) has an action similar to the peripheral action of atropine, but is much weaker: it is therefore a parasympathetic blocking agent. The drug is used to diminish gastric secretion and to reduce gastric and intestinal motility. Propylhexedrine is a volatile sympathomimetic amine closely related to amphetamine and having a similar action. It has much less effect on the central nervous system than amphetamine and has therefore been used in the Benzedrex inhaler, since it gives rise to much less risk of abuse.

New hormone derivatives are chlorotrianisene (Tace), a synthetic orally active oestrogen that is stored in the body fat, from which it is slowly released. It therefore has a steady and prolonged action. Fludrocortisone acetate is a derivative of cortisone with powerful glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid actions; it is used systemically along with cortisone in the treatment of Addison's disease. Because of the powerful salt-retaining effect of the compound it is not used systemically for arthritis and other conditions where a mainly cortisone-like action is required; when used locally it has a powerful anti-inflammatory action. Tolbutamide (Orinase; Rastinon), though not a hormone derivative, is used in a hormone deficiency disease: diabetes mellitus. The drug is one of the recently introduced orally acting hypoglycaemic agents which are being used in mild cases of diabetes, especially those of late onset such as were formerly controlled by a restrictive diet and little or no insulin. Though some more recent drugs have greater potency tolbutamide is still being used.

THE PENICILLINS AND THE CEPHALOSPORINS

Combating the Penicillin-Resistant Staphylococci

The *New Scientist*, December, 1959, had this very interesting note about a possible development from the work recently arising from the researches into the Penicillins and the Cephalosporins. This note stated that:

When the commercial isolation of the chemical nucleus of the penicillins, 6-aminopenicillanic acid, was announced by Beecham's laboratories, some very high hopes were expressed. In particular, it was hoped that this would open the way to the discovery of a penicillin effective against the penicillin-resistant staphylococci, which have become a grave hazard in hospitals.

The recent rather disillusioned comments of the *British Medical Journal* about the first penicillin marketed by Beechams, Broxil, should be read against the background of these hopes.

Broxil does seem to offer some clinical and commercial advantages—though the facts are far from clear at the moment—but it does not represent any "break-through." In particular, it is not noticeably effective against the resistant staphylococci.

This does not mean that the Beecham's approach cannot produce such a penicillin. By attaching different side-chains to the nucleus many hundreds of new penicillins can still be produced, and it is quite possible that one of these side-chains will produce the penicillin the hospitals want so much.

Meanwhile, however, interest has been growing in a quite different approach being made at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology in Oxford, where the clinical usefulness of penicillin itself was discovered. Here, two substances produced from a different mould, a cephalosporium, are being studied.

All the penicillins have the same nucleus—the substance isolated by Beechams—but different side-chains: and one of the new substances, cephalosporin-N, is a penicillin. The other, cephalosporin-C, has the same side chain, but a different, though related, nucleus.

The penicillin-resistant staphylococci protect them-

selves by producing an enzyme, penicillinase, which destroys penicillin—all the penicillins so far published, at any rate, including cephalosporin-N. But cephalosporin-C, with its different nucleus, is highly resistant to penicillinase.

It is too early to say that this is the answer that we have been waiting for, but there are strong grounds for hope. Initially cephalosporin-C was very hard to produce, but substantial progress has been made by the Antibiotics Research Laboratory at Clevedon.

The chemistry of the cephalosporins has also proved very difficult, but progress is described at Oxford as "encouraging"; it has been encouraging enough all round to attract the support of the National Research Development Corporation.

The cephalosporins have other interesting properties. Both, for instance, have a different range of action from previous penicillins; cephalosporin-N is more effective against salmonella, the food-poisoning organism. The so far unnamed chemical nucleus of cephalosporin-C may become the basis of a valuable new family of antibiotics. And it is quite possible that a productive marriage could occur between the Oxford and Beecham's approaches. It already seems likely that the Beecham's team could build cephalosporin-N on their nucleus; and it is not impossible that an analogous way may be found of producing the cephalosporin-C nucleus and its derivatives.

PHARMACOLOGY OF POLYMETHYLENES

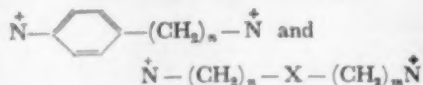
Dr. H. R. Ing gave a lecture to the Tees-Side Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, Great Britain, in which he discussed "The Pharmacology of the Polymethylenes."

Therapeutic science was essentially chemical in nature and was at present in its infancy. The action of the vast number of drugs now used could not, as yet, be understood in a general way, and the lecture would be limited to difunctional polymethylene compounds of the general type $X(CH_2)_nY$. This type of compound is used for treating tropical diseases, for example sleeping sickness. Is the value of n important from the point of view of the drugs' activity? A similar problem has been found in enzymology. Here enzymic oxidation of polymethylene diamines has been shown to depend on the number of methylene groups between the amino functions.

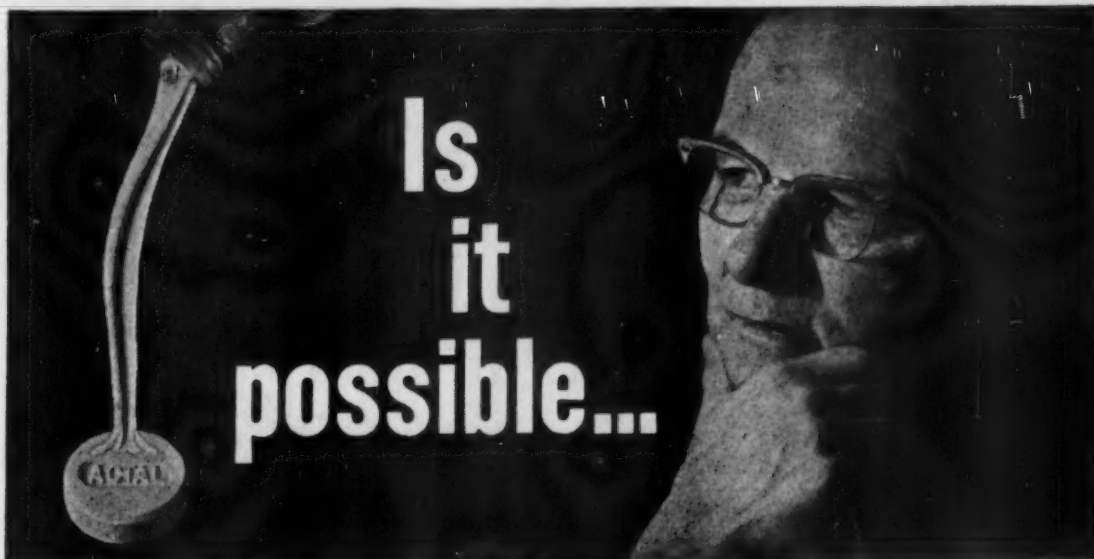
Neuromuscular blocking agents, for example curare alkaloids, paralyse the voluntary muscles of animals. They act on the nerve muscle junctions and prevent the normal liberation of acetyl choline in the muscle caused by a nerve impulse. In the late 1930's there was interest in neuromuscular blocking agents as means of giving complete muscular relaxation. The structure of one of the curare alkaloids was elucidated and as a result a large number of compounds of the methonium type,

$(CH_3)_3N^+(CH_2)_nN^+(CH_3)_3$, were tested for activity as neuromuscular blocking agents. A few active ones were found. Later it was shown that the lower members ($n = 4$ to 7) blocked the nerve ganglion cell. The most active was hexamethonium, used in the treatment of high blood pressure.

Following this work compounds of types



($X = O, S, N \cdot CH_3$) were tested. These showed the importance of chain-length.



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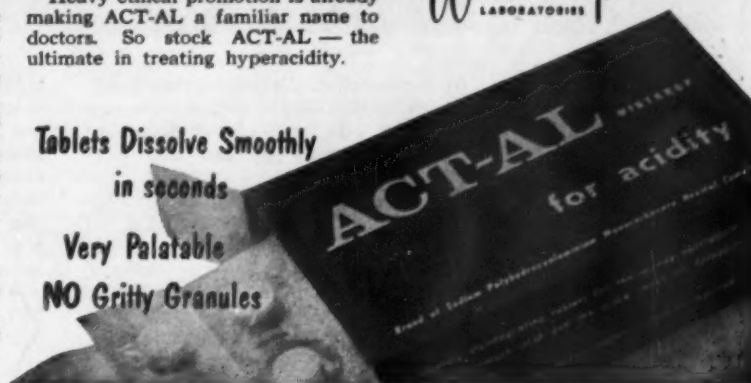
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1. Gwilt, J. R., Livingstone, J. L., and Robertson, A.: J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 10:770. Dec., 1958. 10A59

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Schueler pointed out that molecules were flexible, and the chief interest is in probability distribution as far as lengths between groups are concerned. Calculation showed that only for three-linked systems could the variations in length be defined. From the results it was concluded that 6-7.8A was the required distance between the groups. This was most likely with a five-membered polymethylene carbon chain.—J. Royal Inst. Chem., February, 1960.

ANTIFERTILITY SUBSTANCES

At a scientific meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, London, in December last, Dr. H. Jackson, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.B., Ch.B., read a paper on "Antifertility Substances."

Dr. Jackson has had a long association with the University of Manchester. He specialised in the fields of carotenoid pigments and steroids, later he was attached to the departments of Pharmacology and Bacteriology at Manchester, and since 1949, has been in charge of the Department of Experimental Chemotherapy at the Christie Hospital.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 20, 1960, devoted an editorial to this lecture and the problems it raises. This P.J. article said:

Since Malthus published, in 1798, his "Essay on the principle of population as it affects the future improvement of society," his views, based on a mathematical examination of the trends of the birth and death rates and of food production have been alternatively approved, almost as a new gospel, and reviled. World balance between food production and consumption has often been precarious, especially in times of war; indeed, anxiety about this balance is regarded as a key to the outbreak of many wars. Briefly, Malthus maintained that the natural increase of population must be restrained because it was in geometrical progression, whereas the increase in food was in arithmetical progression. The increased birth rate since the 1939-45 war is producing considerable anxiety lest even modern mechanisation and new methods of adding to the food supplies of the world fail to keep pace with our needs. These issues have been set for the consideration of the British Association for the Advancement of Science when it meets in Cardiff in September this year.

Birth control has always been a question complicated by problems of morality and religion. Most of us tend to think of antifertility drugs either as spermicides or abortifacients. Dr. Harold Jackson's lecture shows that the real field is much wider. In both experimental animals and the human female, Pincus and others have established the practicability of not only preventing ovulation, but of affecting the fertilised ovum during its transport in the oviduct and its normal implantation in the uterus by the use of sex hormones and synthetic derivatives. These compounds depress gonadotrophin output by their action on hypothalamic centres. Of natural substances with this action, progesterone is the least disturbing and least toxic, but is much less active by mouth than by injection or implantation.

Ethisterone and its derivative norethynodrel inhibit hypophyseal output even when given by mouth and in properly adjusted doses the side-actions are controllable, and there is no undue disturbance of the normal menstrual rhythm. Such compounds probably provide the greatest immediate prospect for human application. They have, of course, other important gynaecological applications. As to the prevention of implantation, we know that in the rat, up to the eighth day after fertilisation, ergotamine rapidly terminates pregnancy, but the corresponding human dose—even if effective—would be

alarming. There are records in plenty of the attempted use of ergot as an abortifacient—at later stages—with fatal results to the mother, but without dislodging the foetus. Jackson has established that in the male rat highly selective damage to the germ cells at various stages of their development can be produced by relatively simple substances. These have been deliberately preferred for investigation in the hope that structure-action relationships may emerge. Some are active by mouth in a single dose and at once, affecting the mature spermatozoa in their slow passage along the epididymis. Others have a delayed action, acting on the spermatogonia in the testis. By increasing or repeating the dose some drugs have both an immediate and a delayed action, acting at both sites. So far, the changes they induce appear to be completely reversible.

It is a far cry from the rat to man, and drugs like tetramine, busulphan and their derivatives are alkylating agents known to affect malignant cells and liable to act on any proliferating tissue. The potential dangers of these compounds are very real. Some are at once carcinogenic and antimitotic, some can produce leucopenia and agranulocytosis and there is real risk of damage to chromosomes which might appear in subsequent generations. It is one thing to accept such possibilities as the price of the chemotherapy of cancer. How wise is Jackson's conclusion that the widespread use and abuse of antifertility drugs, as at present understood, would constitute a still greater hazard!

The address on Antifertility Substances is reported in full in *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 20, 1960.

Dr. Jackson concluded with the passage: "There is reason to suppose that the safe chemical control of fertility can be achieved, but in no other branch of pharmacology is the potential hazard so great from the exploitation or misuse of drugs."

BEMEGRIDE AND BARBITURATES

In a recent talk in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C., speaking on "Science and Industry," Henry Genese said (*The Listener*, February 25, 1960):

"The patient who cannot sleep at night is one of the oldest problems in medical practice. Nowadays with the stress of modern life he has also become one of the commonest. That is why more than 15,000,000 prescriptions for sleeping drugs were issued last year in Great Britain alone; ten per cent. of all National Health prescriptions.

"By far the commonest hypnotics are the barbiturates. They act by depressing the activity of the brain, and in large enough doses they will depress it altogether; in fact cause death. That is the danger of them. In Britain about 6000 people die of barbiturate poisoning each year. Some of these are deliberate suicides; a few are children who find the tablets and think they are sweets; but the largest number of barbiturate deaths are purely accidental. A person who takes barbiturates regularly each night before going to bed may wake up during the night because of some outside stimulus. He may not wake completely; he will be stupid with sleep, and in his confusion, takes another dose of barbiturates, possibly an overdose, without realising what he is doing.

"Recently a discovery, 'Bemegride,' made in Australia, may put an end to some of these accidents. 'Bemegride' is a drug that stimulates the brain. In small doses it has practically no action, but as the dose increases the action increases dramatically. Moreover, 'Bemegride' seems to act specifically against barbiturates, and so by mixing small amounts of 'Bemegride' with a

barbiturate the latter gets an 'automatic cut-out device.' A safe dose of the hypnotic will not contain enough 'Bemegride' to be active, but an overdose will have enough 'Bemegride' in it to cancel out the barbiturate."

THE BOOM IN PLASTICS AND POLYTHENES

Based on an article in *The New Scientist*, December, 1959, by Professor Charles Rob, St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Since 1912, when Alexis Carrel was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on the transplantation of blood vessels and organs, advancement in the replacing of diseased arteries has been accomplished with three main types of material: grafts, transplants and implants.

A graft may be defined as a transplantation of material from one part of the body to another, where a permanent living union with the recipient tissue results. However, where homologous arterial transplant is the method of choice (that is where the material is obtained from a donor of the same species), the existence of the transplanted artery was found not to be a permanent living union, but on microscopical examination of such an artery after some months or years, was found to consist of a new inner lining provided by the host; next to this the two layers of elastic fibres in the wall of the grafted artery appeared apparently intact, but outside this, many of the original cells of the muscular wall of the artery, although present, appeared obviously dead.

Because these arterial transplants merely act as inert tubes, it was reasoned synthetic substitutes should serve equally well.

Today the best materials for arterial replacement is a crimped tube of woven cloth of "Terylene" (dacron) or "Teflon."

The inert nature of these synthetics, high tensile strength, simplicity of sterilisation and their flexible character make them ideal substitutes—yet another service for the synthetic fibres of the manufacturing chemist. With the companies engaged in the manufacturing of plastics and the versatile polythene investing huge sums to increase production, the application of the products of these industries becomes ever embracing.

In the pharmacy, even within the bounds of the dispensary, polythene laboratory ware is proving of value. Polythene funnels, measuring jugs and glasses, medicine droppers and conventional type containers and their closures (usually with the superseding of cotton wool as a packaging medium in tablet containers) have been already accepted, whilst the delivery of drops from pliable dropper bottles and tubes, insufflations from "puffer packs," nasal sprays, and lotions and creams in polythene dispensers serve to illustrate the wide application and advantages of this contemporary presentation of medicaments. Disposable hypodermic syringes are a current trend.

Additionally, these products may bear the manufacturers' label painted or embossed directly onto the container. A selection of these polythene containers in which to dispense extemporaneous preparations is available here in Australia.

For laboratory or plant use, where acid corrosion is a problem, polythene tanks are coming into use; polythene piping and tubing are already established, due to their obvious advantages.

The movement from glass to polythene is particularly evident in the packaging of drugs. Paper bags and cartons are being replaced by polythene material; high density polythene provides excellent carboys and polythene coated, fibreboard drums and drum liners are becoming available.

In the cosmetics industry polythene has been of considerable interest as a packaging medium due to its many advantages of light weight, flexibility and unbreakable characteristics and relatively low cost, but the one quality limiting its universal application was its high absorption and permeability rate for many substances, especially perfumes. In that this restriction has initiated the development of fragrances suitable for use in polythene containers, it would indeed appear that industry generally accepts polythene and synthetic fibres as yet only partially fulfilling the potential of an expanding market.—J.A.M.

MODIFYING THE DURATION OF DRUG ACTION

PART 2

Symposium Session. British Pharmaceutical Conference. Bournemouth. Robert Patrick Edkins, B.Pharm., Ph.D., presented a paper, "Pharmaceutical Considerations." This was reported in *The Chemist and Druggist*, October 10, 1959, as follows:—

"In unmodified oral preparations, speedy onset of action is dependent upon rapid disintegration, and it is doubtful even now whether its importance is fully appreciated. In various countries the permitted disintegration times of official tablets differ widely; the British Pharmacopoeia with a few exceptions requires 15 minutes as a maximum, while the United States Pharmacopoeia specifies times varying from 15 minutes to two hours or even longer. It is possible for a tablet to pass the disintegration test of both the British and United States Pharmacopoeias by disintegrating to granules which pass the 10 mesh wire sieve specified, while the granules themselves may disintegrate only slowly with consequent slow release of the medicament.

Hydrophobic lubricants such as magnesium stearate or talc delay disintegration, and though often more effective than starch, the use of the latter has the advantage that it assists, rather than impedes, disintegration.

The disintegration time of tablets may change on storage; usually to lengthen, though occasionally it becomes shorter. Compression at the time of manufacture is of importance; excessive compression leading directly to increase in disintegration time.

More immediate onset of action usually follows parenteral injection, particularly by the intravenous route. This may involve no change in the drug itself as with vitamins B₁ and C, a number of alkaloids and other substances normally administered orally. Slight change in the chemical nature can frequently render suitable for injection drugs which orally are given in an insoluble form.

Cored Tablets

An early attempt to prolong drug action in oral preparations involved the ingestion of two tablets or capsules simultaneously, one of which had received a coating intended to delay availability of the drug for some hours. That was quickly simplified by preparing a tablet made up of a core, containing one dose, coated with a delaying layer, with a layer containing an initial dose on the outside. This does not provide the continuous slow release of medicament which is desired and is no better, but only more convenient, than taking two tablets at an interval of time.

A considerable advance was the use of a large number of small pellets coated with varying thicknesses of a coat intended to delay the release of the drug, some pellets being left uncoated to provide the initial dose, the mixed pellets being supplied in hard gelatin capsules.



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Tablets have been prepared either from a mixed granulate, part of which has been treated to retard disintegration or from coated pellets using a wax or fatty base to prevent damage to the protective coating on compression, but scoring or deformity of the coating may occur during tableting causing variation in the rate of release of the drug.

A water-insoluble drug may be prepared as a suspension either using material of large particle size, or after absorption to an ion-exchange resin or protein. The drug may also be suspended in a water-in-oil emulsion, or coated with substances insoluble in the gastric juice. Methods of preparation are quoted by Lazarus and Cooper.

Use of Ion-exchange Resins

The most fully exploited chemical method to obtain slow release in oral preparations involves combination of an acidic or alkaline drug with an ion-exchange resin. Alkaline drugs combined with cation exchangers of the sulphuric acid type to give a resinate release the drug as the hydrochloride in both stomach and intestine, and since elution is dependent only upon ion concentration which does not vary widely in the digestive juices, the release rate is fairly constant. A more regular rate of elution is obtained if incompletely converted resin, or a mixture of the resinate with the hydrogen form, is used, since this depresses the initial release rate. Acidic drugs combined with an anion-exchanger release the drug in the acidic form in the stomach, and as the sodium salt in the intestine, but have not yet been widely used.

Other chemical methods which have been employed for obtaining prolonged action in oral preparations involve either change in the chemical nature of the drug itself or use of derivatives.

In certain cases the action of drugs given orally can be prolonged by simultaneous administration of a substance which competes with them for excretion by the renal tubules. Caronamide, sodium benzoate and probenecid have been used for this purpose.

A number of substances are now under clinical investigation which delay or inhibit drug metabolism. Of these, aminoethyldiphenyl-propyl acetate and 2,4-dichloro-6-phenylphenoxy-ethyl-diethylamine have been claimed greatly to prolong the action of phenytoin and methoin, morphine and pentidine, and amphetamine.

The methods which have been employed to increase the duration of activity of parenteral preparations include: physiological modification or absorption or excretion; modification of the solvent; chemical modification of the drug; adsorption of the drug; the use of suspensions, and implantation pellets.

When a drug is soluble both in water and in an oily vehicle, as, for instance, with sestrone in low concentration, the oily solution is significantly more long acting than the aqueous one. For water-soluble drugs, the addition of gelatine, carboxymethyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone to the aqueous injection has been claimed to increase the duration of activity of some and to be ineffective with others, and the use of carboxymethyl cellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone is declining following warnings that they may be carcinogenic in the high concentrations required. Dextran, which is claimed to be non-carcinogenic, has been suggested as an alternative.

Chemical Modification

Chemical modification is directed to either the production of insolubility or delay in utilisation. The former is well exemplified by penicillin and insulin.

Chemical modification of the steroid hormones has not been directed towards the production of insolubility since this group is without exception insoluble in water at a therapeutic dosage level, but has been concerned

with delaying metabolism to an active molecule. Esterification of one or more of the free hydroxyl groups in the steroid molecule by an organic acid is the method usually adopted.

In general, esterification with a long chain fatty acid produces the greatest prolongation of activity, which increases to a maximum with an optimum chain length of the acid. The results of some unpublished work carried out in our own laboratories on a series of esters, varying in chain lengths from C_6 to C_{18} , suggests that C_6 (pelargonate) or C_{10} (decanoate) is the optimum for this series. The initial delay in response characteristic of most long-acting preparations is also seen and demonstrates that if a uniform level of a cavity with rapid onset is to be obtained, a mixture of esters such as the propionate, phenylpropionate and decanoate should be used, rather than the long-acting decanoate alone. These esters become more soluble in oil with increase in chain length of the esterifying acid, enabling the larger doses required to be given in a small dose-volume.

Adsorption on to a Carrier

Adsorption of a drug on to an insoluble carrier has been used as a means of prolonging the activity of toxins and toxoids, and is of considerable importance as one method of delaying the utilisation of the protein hormone, corticotrophin. The carrier is usually the hydroxide or phosphate of either aluminium or zinc, adsorption occurring only when these substances are in a colloidal form.

Crystal suspensions of steroid hormones are not as long acting as might at first be considered probable. A crystal suspension of testosterone propionate is intermediate in duration of effect between the oil solution and an implantation pellet, and while pharmacological work has shown that both duration and response is about doubled when the crystal suspension is compared with the oil solution of this steroid ester, the response to the crystal suspension declines rapidly. The duration of action of such crystal suspensions varies directly with the size of the crystals, but a limit must be imposed since pain on injection increases with increasing crystal size.

Implants are manufactured either by compression of the pure sterile material, or by melting and casting it into shape in a mould. The former method is of universal application, but the latter is restricted to hormones with a melting point below about 200°C ., since those with a higher melting point discolour or char on melting, and is not satisfactory for the stilboestrol series of synthetic oestrogens which fall to powder after solidification. Little difference has been noted clinically in the effect of implants prepared by either method, though it is claimed that the process of fusion leads to a more uniform product than can be obtained by the compression process.

The mobilisation of the hormone is limited by the rate of solubility in the body fluid rather than by the final solubility of the substance. The absorption rate from superficial areas can be expressed mathematically as a hyperbolic curve which reflects the decreasing surface area of the implant during absorption, and we have found that if the average daily absorption is related to the original surface area, fair agreement is seen.

The Implant Method

This consideration is of importance in controlling not only the daily dosage but also the duration of activity. Increased dosage rate can be achieved most accurately by increasing the number of implants inserted at one time, whereas an increase in the weight of material implanted as a single pellet, while it leads to some increase in daily dosage, is of greater importance in determining the time during which the implant continues to exert its therapeutic effect."

The Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy

Official Opening by State Governor

The new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy Building, situated at 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J., on Tuesday, March 29, 1960, at 8.15 p.m.

The Assembly Hall, Gallery and Annexe were filled to capacity by the 1100 members and guests who attended the ceremony, which marked the culmination of years of planning of the project.

The Government of Victoria was represented by the Minister for Education, the Hon. J. S. Bloomfield, M.L.A., and the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Bernard Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Evans, represented the City of Melbourne.

Among the 1100 official guests were representatives of the pharmaceutical organisations of all States, pharmaceutical manufacturing and wholesaling firms, many of whom travelled from other States, representatives of kindred societies and associations, the President of the N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. and A.I.L.A. (Mr. J. K. Gill), members of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, the Chairman of the Appeal Committee, Mr. Geoffrey Grimwade, C.M.G., and many contributors to the Building Fund.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Eric Scott, O.B.E., presided, and the Vice-President, Mr. F. W. Johnson, acted as master of ceremonies.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brooks were received by the President and Mrs. Scott on arrival, and were introduced to members of the executive and distinguished guests in the foyer. Members of the Victorian Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. and A.I.L.A. formed a guard of honour and were introduced individually to His Excellency by their President, Mr. L. B. Allen. Sir Dallas shook hands with every member of the guard and then proceeded with the official party to the main hall to perform the opening ceremony.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE PRESIDENT. MR. ERIC SCOTT

"Your Excellency, Lady Brooks, Mr. Minister, My Lord Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is my privilege as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria to welcome you to this most important ceremony, and this I do most sincerely.

"I feel stimulated by this great gathering of people. There are many very important persons amongst them. Parliamentary and civic leaders, representatives of allied professions, the drug trade and others have honoured us with their presence, and we appreciate that. I cannot name them all, but assure each and every one that they are truly welcome.

"I extend a special welcome to the pharmaceutical representatives that have come from every State in Australia on this occasion. I do hope they enjoy the ceremony and will take back fond memories to their respective States.

"The enlarged scope which this new building affords for training of pharmaceutical chemists will allow hundreds of young Australians to adopt a professional career which otherwise would be denied them. Pre-

viously, at 360 Swanston Street, the maximum number of students that we could take in per year was 130. With this new College we can double that number and, of course, they will work under better surroundings. And with new residential areas being developed both in the metropolitan area and to a lesser extent in the country, at an unprecedented rate the need for pharmaceutical chemists is greater than ever if the health needs of the community are to be properly catered for. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, which conducts this College of Pharmacy, was formed in 1857. One of its principal objects was to provide for the education and training of pharmaceutical chemists. This, of course, was to protect the public against unqualified practice and to ensure a proper standard of pharmaceutical service to the community.

"It was 27 years before the young Society was able to reach the goal of a College on its own premises, though classes had been conducted before that date. The College of Pharmacy was opened in Swanston Street in 1884; it was the old County Court Building and was made available by the Government of the day—the cost was £400. You will see the photo or the reproduction of it in your programme, and you may think we got a very good bargain for £400. The site on which it remained was Crown Land. Ten years ago the building was valued at £110,000. Of course, it has been added to and modified a good deal since we took it over.

"The valuation was taken into consideration by John Cain, the then Premier, when he agreed to advance the sum of £300,000 in 1955 towards the cost of the new building. Of that sum £110,000 was payment for the building we gave over to the Government; £100,000 was a gift, and £90,000 was a loan free of interest.

"I would like to pay tribute now to the late John Cain for his understanding of the needs of a new College. I would like to thank the present Premier, Mr. Henry Bolte, for the way he has honoured the promise of his predecessor.

"But if it had not been for the generosity of the members and our friends in pharmacy, this magnificent building would not have been possible. To the members of the Society, I say thank you—for your generous financial support; for your spontaneous response; for your goodwill and interest which encouraged the Council in this, the greatest undertaking of its history. Without you we could not have succeeded.

"To our friends in the important and growing drug and pharmaceutical industry in Australia I say thank you—we have been encouraged by your liberal support and your very real interest. Many have given generously, and we are very grateful.

"I would like now to pay particular tribute to one who served on the Council of the Society for many years and was a Past President of the Society. He was beloved by the colleagues of his day and generation. I refer to the late David Cossar, who, unfortunately, did not live to see this College completed. His great love for his profession was evidenced by his gift of £25,000 towards this new building. You may be assured

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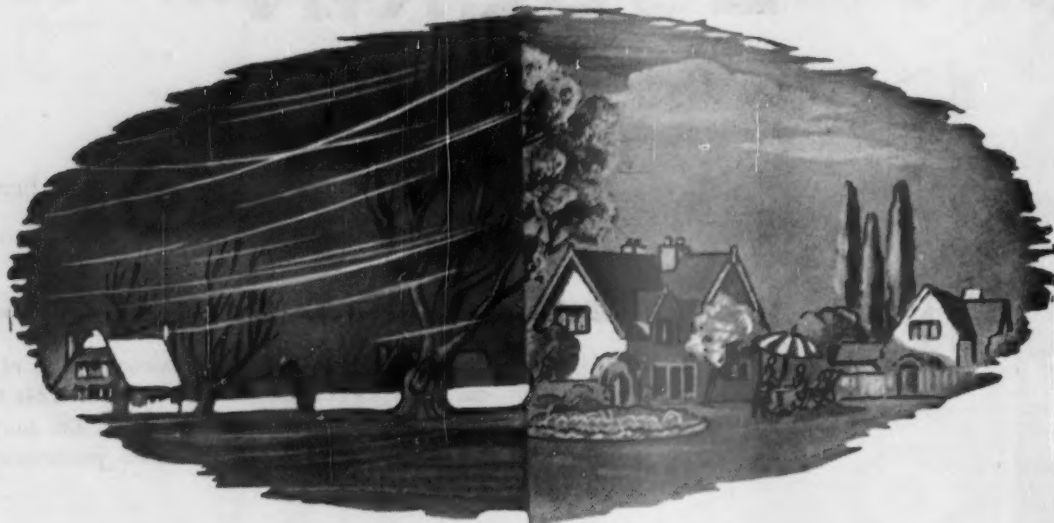
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that this and many other gifts will be suitably identified with particular sections of the College endowed by the donors. (Applause.)

"This new College is unusual in many ways; in particular it is unusual that no public appeal for funds has or will be made. Apart from the Government grant already referred to all the money so far expended has been raised by a self-help appeal within the ranks of pharmacy, and the College is self-supporting. It has never received any annual Federal or State subsidy, although it conducts a vital section of the tertiary education in Victoria.

"With the advent of this new College comes a brand new curriculum. The old apprenticeship system that we have known for years is now abolished, and we have three years full academic training at this College with 3,000 hours of practical training in a pharmacy. This step is in line with the latest educational developments in the United Kingdom and America.

"It is fitting, I think, that I should remind you that the College is built as a memorial to men and women in pharmacy who served in the two World Wars. We must never forget their sacrifice and, this building, in the years to come, will stand as a graceful and utilitarian monument to them.

"To the architect, Mr. Gordon Murphy, of Cowper, Murphy and Associates, and to the builders, F. T. Jeffrey and Co., our sincere thanks are due for a job well done. Skilfully designed and faithfully built, this College will rank with the best in the world.

"We are greatly honoured tonight that His Excellency the Governor of the State, General Sir Dallas Brooks, has graciously consented to officially open the building and unveil the Memorial Book in which the names of ex-servicemen and women are recorded. I will now call upon His Excellency to perform these ceremonies." (Applause.)

OFFICIAL OPENING BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

"Mr. President, Honourable Minister, Mr. Dean, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen—and especially all those fine citizens from other States who have made the time to be with us tonight, on what is indeed an historic occasion. You know, from my point of view, to set the Foundation Stone of a new building and subsequently to be able to open the finished structure, is a privilege not given to many. But that is my happy good fortune this evening in regard to this War Memorial College of Pharmacy.

"And I remember so well what a happy occasion it was in 1957, when I set the Foundation Stone. This evening, I want to congratulate your so-important profession, and when you say that, you know it in kind not in theory; when I congratulate you on your rapid development of knowledge, on the results you have learned of the use of drugs and on your ability to dispense medicine with complete accuracy. It's a wonderful achievement if you think about the past. My history books tell me that, way back in 1578, Philip of Spain administered poison to a chap called Escufido for many weeks, but finally he had to ask his servants to use the dagger. Then, in the next century, the Earl and Countess of Somerset fed one nobleman on a diet of seven poisons for four weeks, but the wretched man's health continued to improve. He was finally smothered. (Laughter.)

"So you see that in those days of long ago pharmacists could not really produce the drugs they wanted. And the unfortunate customer sometimes got a tonic when he wanted a poison or vice versa. Today the wheel has gone the full circle, and pharmacists are so well trained and so bursting with knowledge, I wish they could cure sciatica.

"But apart from that, they are so full of knowledge that they become, if I may say so, almost a positive embarrassment to the B.M.A. In consequence, probably the first requisite today, my friends, of the pharmacists profession, is the quality of tact. Be tactful, so that you can gently point out to the medical profession—I say gently—the occasional errors they make in writing prescriptions. If, therefore, today I can summarise it quite logically like this, if the medical profession is our first line of defence, which it is, against disease and the alleviation of pain, the pharmacist is, I am sure, no mean reserve, and sometimes a substitute of the greatest merit.

"Well, now, today in this complicated side of medicine which you all represent, the sound basis of education is, to my mind, absolutely essential. Without it, the requirements of the public could not possibly be met nor could the prestige of your profession be kept at the level which you want it to be kept.

"This College is going to solve that problem, and it's going to provide that want, and this evening, to the students to be, I offer my very best wishes for their great success in acquiring knowledge which will soon be theirs. Let them make it accurate, and as they pass I am sure they will never forget the debt they owe to their teachers and the staff in general, and they, too, tonight, deserve our warmest thanks.

"And now, Mr. President, it is my great privilege to declare open this new, magnificent College. In doing so, I realise that it is in a selfless spirit of sacrifice to the Victorian community that your great Society, determined to build this school, I can assure every one of you here tonight, whether you come from Victoria or whether you come from our sister States, that your decision will be acclaimed as you carry on pharmacy into the second hundred years of achievement for the ever better health of our people and our children, and I now, ladies and gentlemen, formally declare this Memorial College open." (Applause.)

ADDRESS BY THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE. MR. A. T. S. SISSONS

"Mr. President, Your Excellency, Lady Brooks, Mr. Minister, My Lord Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen—Tonight is a great occasion in the history of Victorian pharmacy, possibly the most momentous since the foundation of our Society in 1857.

"To many in this audience the securing of this fine site and the erection of this building are the realisation of a long-cherished dream. Before speaking of what we expect of the new College, may I recall something of what the old College has achieved. From small beginnings and with meagre resources, it kept the pharmaceutical flag flying for 75 years in Swanston Street. It successfully weathered two periods of acute financial depression in Victoria. It participated in two World Wars, and after each, did a fine job of rehabilitation, education for soldier-chemists and recruits to pharmacy from the Armed Services.

"And tonight we see something of our gain from those sources. It trained and qualified some five to six thousand pharmaceutical chemists. But the growth of the State and advances in pharmacy itself left the College in Swanston Street inadequate for its job, hence this building. The significance tonight is, I think, firstly that it launches a new College that is modern, spacious, dignified, designed to introduce a complete change in the education for the pharmaceutical profession of this State.

"The former apprenticeship system is to be replaced by a period of practical training extending for 3,000 hours, mainly after the completion of a three year academic course. The new syllabus involves much la-

boratory work, hence the number and the extent of the laboratories in the science block. There are also extended library facilities and many more student amenities.

"The College is set among parks and kindred institutions. Its atmosphere should be conducive to pleasant, profitable and serious study.

"Secondly, the new building provides headquarters for all pharmaceutical activities in the State. Here the different sections of pharmacy can work together in co-operation with one another and with the College, which should greatly influence Victorian pharmacy and promote its progress. Now each of these is a worthy and necessary objective, but to secure the support, the finance and the enthusiasm necessary for such an undertaking, we needed something in addition that would stir the imagination and arouse the emotions. This was provided by the decision to make it a Memorial College, in honour of our members who served in two World Wars.

"With such a background the appeal for funds is meeting with a ready response. We are deeply grateful to all who responded so liberally and enabled the erection of this building, and may I say how greatly we appreciate the presence of our Interstate visitors, representatives of the University, and kindred activities. Their interest in this venture of ours is a great encouragement in our work.

"The idea of a War Memorial College is by no means new—in Oxford, for example, there is All Souls College, which is both a war memorial and a college. As perhaps the finest war memorial in the British Commonwealth, it is in remembrance of those who fell at Agincourt. The battle was fought in 1415, the College was founded in 1437—no delay about that, and what a magnificent war memorial down the 500 years. As a college it was to be a centre where learning should be cultivated and the faithful remembered. The visitor to Oxford remembers it for its architectural splendor and possibly for its magnificent library. Oxford has been venerated down the centuries for the eminence of its fellows and their contribution to knowledge.

"May we hope that in the years to come, this College we are launching tonight, may contribute within its own sphere to the intellectual life of Melbourne, something that All Souls has given to Oxford.

"I recall another war memorial on the small common of a village in Kent, a simple memorial, but with this beautiful inscription: 'They gave us peace by their warfare, and life by their death.' Now, 'Life by their death'—in that line there is something appropriate to this occasion, for the aspiration of all educational institutes is that through them their students might have life and have it more abundantly.

"For this fullness of life there are certain essentials, and they include freedom of thought, and that involves leisure in which to think. Freedom of expression, which leads to adventure in thought and in writing. Freedom of association and complete academic freedom. In recent years these freedoms have been much attacked and restricted. In senior educational institutes they must be valued and most jealously guarded, for their continuance is essential for the survival of our civilisation. They must be woven into the fabric of learning.

"Tonight it's perhaps natural that we are rejoicing and are even excited, about this great building, and its manifold possibilities, and obviously we are all hoping very much from it, but we must remember that it is only the first step of a very considerable plan.

"This splendid building must be matched with modern and extensive equipment. The school must be adequately and even liberally staffed by teachers devoted to their subjects and to their students and given opportunities to keep abreast of recent advances.

"And all these, the building, the equipment, the staff, are to ensure that our students have sound training in a congenial environment and that they have that opportunity for learning whence come judgment, wisdom and the ideal of service to humanity.

"All this requires that we cater for the whole man, and while ensuring that he is competent for his professional work, we must provide for the things of the mind and the spirit.

"We must send out good citizens as well as good pharmaceutical chemists, and this suggests a further thought which deserves early consideration—that is the desirability of providing a Hall of Residence, for at least our students from the country. With an enrolment of 600, many of our people come, and should come, from the country and from overseas. They should have comfort and the right environment in which to live and work and play together.

"Briefly, then, these new buildings stand as a declaration of faith in education, in youth and in the future of pharmacy, as a memorial to our soldier-members, as a beacon lighting our way to future progress. And for such progress we need vision, integrity of purpose, determination, steadfastness, adequate finance and the enthusiastic support and active interest of our members, who, fortunately, are to a very great degree, our own old students. Now, assuming these, it is intriguing to venture a forecast of the next 50 years.

"With these expanding educational facilities and opportunities, pharmacy should go forward from strength to strength, unifying the profession, extending its practice, making its own contributions to the extension of knowledge, and helping the consolidation and dissemination of that which is already known. It should participate more and more widely in the health services of the State and in the extension of preventive medicine. And a final thought—with all its deficiencies the school situated in Swanston Street did build up a tradition—let us retain that and add to it the traditions that will slowly gather round this bigger, brighter, better school in Parkville." (Applause.)

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"Mr. President, Your Excellency, Lady Brooks, Mr. Minister, My Lord Mayor, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. The ex-servicemen in pharmacy are very proud to be associated with the memorial side of the opening of this wonderful new College of Pharmacy building.

"The memorial takes the form of a Book of Remembrance, which is placed in a niche in the wall of the foyer of this building. We feel that this is a simple but very telling reminder of the part played by pharmacists in two World Wars. This Book of Remembrance contains the names of those pharmacists who served their country in the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. Also included are the names of those who served in the 1939-45 war and afterwards took up the profession of pharmacy under rehabilitation. The names of those

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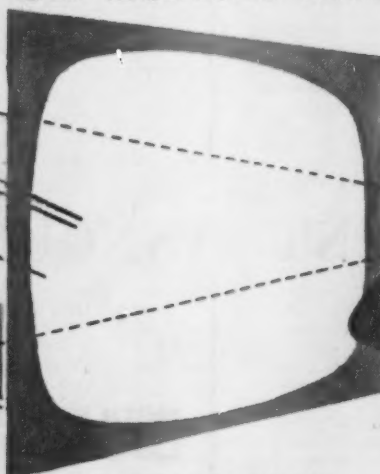
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who paid the supreme sacrifice in those two wars are fittingly noted in that Book.

"We feel sure that their sacrifice has not been in vain, and they will always be specially remembered. The Book itself is a beautiful work of art, and is a fitting tribute to the ex-servicemen who served their country in its time of need. The Honour Boards which are now in the entrance of the old College will later be erected on the walls of the Victorian Chemists' R.S.L. Sub-Branch Club Room, which is actually the annexe of this Assembly Hall, which can be closed in, suitably camouflaged, and made into a cosy meeting room for the Sub-Branch, complete with the necessary amenities.

"To the students who will pass through the portals of this College in future, we wish success in their studies—we would like to hope that they will receive some incentive in their work and some stimulus to service in their careers from this memorial to pharmacist ex-servicemen, who gave so much in the service of their country.

"On behalf of the President, Council and the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, the ex-servicemen, the other visitors here tonight, I would like to thank Your Excellency for your kindness in coming along to open this College and to unveil our Memorial. I now have great pleasure in asking his Excellency to unveil the Memorial in the foyer, after which there will be a minute's silence, followed by the playing of the 'Last Post' and the 'Reveille.' I would ask you all to stand in your places while this simple ceremony is conducted."

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

Greetings and messages of congratulation on the opening of the new college were received from all parts of the Commonwealth.

The following messages from overseas were read by Mr. Johnson:—

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:

"Cordial greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the opening of the Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy, and hearty congratulations upon the splendid building which will in future be your headquarters and School of Pharmacy.

This development is of particular interest to us, not only because of the close ties between our two societies but also because we had a similar project in hand before the last war, although circumstances later brought about a change. We therefore know something of the problems involved, and the effort which must be made to bring such an enterprise to a successful conclusion. It gives us great pleasure to know that you now have a building worthy of the profession of pharmacy and an inspiring symbol of the vigour and vision of the pharmacists of Victoria."

(Sgd.) F. W. ADAMS,

Secretary and Registrar.

From the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand:

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand, Mr. F. T. Castle, has instructed me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th February conveying your Council's kind invitation to the New Zealand Society to be represented at the official opening of the new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy on the 29th of this month.

Mr. Castle desires me to say at the outset that the delay in acknowledging receipt of your invitation has

been due solely to his desire that the New Zealand Society should be directly represented if at all possible, and he has been pursuing inquiries to this end. It is now apparent that it will not be possible for the New Zealand Society to be personally represented, and the President has therefore asked that the warmest congratulations of the chemists of New Zealand be conveyed to their Victorian colleagues on the occasion of the opening of the new college.

The New Zealand Society is aware that the total cost involved in the new institution is around half a million, and that £200,000 of this amount has been contributed by members of the profession. Such a response must be described as highly gratifying, and it reflects great credit on the chemists of Victoria.

The Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand accordingly extends its sincerest good wishes for an auspicious opening and the complete fulfilment of the objects and ideals of those who have participated in the planning and execution of this great project.

C. S. WYNNE,
Registrar.

From the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand:

We in New Zealand appreciate the importance of the advance in the educational status of pharmacists by the changeover to a full-time training course, and we are sure that your college, with its up-to-date facilities, will be invaluable to pharmacy in Australia.

Would you please convey to your Society the very best wishes of the President and Dominion Council of our Guild for a successful opening of the college and continued success in its operations in the future.

L. JAMES MAUGER,
Dominion Secretary.

From Dr. Hubert Sissons (London):

"Best wishes for new college."

A Message of Special Interest:

The following was received from Mr. J. A. Kruse, son of Mr. John Kruse, a founder of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria (1857), and lecturer to the first pharmacy class conducted in the State:—

"Congratulations to yourself and all others who organised so wonderfully to bring the project of the new Pharmacy College to fruition. It certainly is a remarkable epoch-making event in the history of Victorian, nay, Australian, pharmacy."

REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERSTATE PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS PRESENT AT THE OPENING

Queensland:

Mr. S. B. Watkins, Pharmacy Board; Mr. C. A. Nicol, Guild; Mr. G. R. Wells, Pharmaceutical Society.

New South Wales:

Mr. A. F. Winterton, Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. C. G. Gostelow, Pharmacy Board; Mr. L. W. Smith, Guild; Professor S. E. Wright, Department of Pharmacy; Mr. J. K. Gill, R.S.S.A.I.L.A. (N.S.W. Chemists' Sub-Branch).

South Australia:

Mr. D. C. Hill, Pharmacy Board; Mr. D. Penhall, Pharmaceutical Society.

Tasmania:

Mr. B. Ralph, Pharmacy Board; Mr. L. J. McLeod, Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. G. M. Fleming, Guild.

Western Australia:

Mr. R. I. Cohen, Mr. F. W. Avenell, Pharmaceutical Council; Dr. E. M. Watson, Department of Chemistry.

PLAN OF BUILDING

The plan consists of an administration wing with three lecture rooms at the rear, with an assembly hall having 552 removable seats on the main floor and an additional 190 seats of fixed lounge type in the gallery. Adjoining this is a laboratory wing connected by a glazed covered way, and contains four large chemistry and pharmacy laboratories, each having a total floor area of 250 sq. ft., and situated on the first and second floors. There are ancillary rooms connecting with these laboratories, and containing lecturers' rooms, demonstrators' rooms, storerooms, sterile and service rooms.

The ground floor of this latter building contains a cafeteria and kitchen supplied with complete cooking equipment sufficient to prepare and serve light hot meals in two sessions for the 600 students attending the college.

Corridors and stairways are of generous proportions suitable for taking the hundreds of students converging from the laboratories and lecture theatres. An electric hoist is provided in the laboratory wing for the service to the several floors.

A research laboratory together with staff rooms is included in the accommodation of the ground floor, together with large locker rooms and toilets for both sexes.

The basement storey includes a spacious recreation or games room together with a further research laboratory, in addition to storage rooms, the necessary boiler room and other appurtenances.

The administration wing has no basement, and is entered through a handsome Sicilian marbled foyer and staircase dedicated to those members and students who served in both World Wars. This contains a recess, also marble lined, with a casket of bronze housing the Book of Remembrance.

From this entrance foyer there is a library fitted with shelving for the large library donated and built up by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society over the years. Reference benches are provided for and also the necessary tables and chairs. Off this library again there is a museum which will house the many specimens at present in the Society's Swanston Street premises.

On the first floor is the boardroom, beautifully furnished in silver ash with seats of leather upholstery. The table is shaped in boomerang form, and can be used for a large meeting or by withdrawing one of the three sections for small meetings. Bookshelves, couches and occasional tables complete the furnishings.

Lecture rooms provided at the western end have provision for 225 students in each of the larger and 113 in the smaller lecture room. Special seating with attached tables has been provided, and gives ample room for students taking notes and referring to technical books.

Construction.—The construction is of steel framing cased in concrete with lightweight floors and suspended ceiling of fireproof sprayed Vermiculite, which is also sound-absorbent. Ballarat bricks were selected for their colour and perfection of make, and while these cost more to land in Melbourne were worth the additional expenditure.

The services include hot and cold water, gas and electricity to the laboratory benches and elsewhere, all fed from a central duct space. Corrosion resistant materials were used extensively in wastes, sinks, piping and flues.

The roofing is of natural asphalt and is everlasting. Fume cupboards are located in the centre of the laboratory block, and are ventilated directly to the outside atmosphere.

Ventilation is mechanical in the lecture theatres, as well as in all laboratories. The lighting is of the "concealed downlight" type, fully illuminating all areas, especially the laboratory benches.

Lecture Theatres.—The lecture theatres rely entirely upon artificial lighting and are mechanically ventilated. The two larger theatres are set one above the other, the smaller adjoining these. All are treated acoustically.

Assembly Hall.—The assembly hall and cafe look out upon a large court furnished with plant boxes and seats of teak, and this forms a link between the two wings of the building.

On the stage wall of the hall a coloured mural is being produced by the noted artist Len Annois, abstract in subject and suggesting the development of pharmacy throughout the ages.

The colour scheme throughout the buildings is in muted pastel tones, generally in greys with fawn or white ceilings. The timber throughout is maple or kauri, and where not polished is coated in high-gloss enamels.

Heating.—The heating installation provided in the building is very complete.

The assembly hall and the lecture rooms, as before mentioned, are mechanically ventilated, the air supplied being preheated through discharge registers situated in each case close to the floor for reasons of efficiency. Fans are supplied in the plant room for the delivery of this air to the various ducts, and all are controlled thermostatically according to the temperature. This installation is completely automatic.

The laboratories are heated in a somewhat different fashion; the hot-water pipes carrying heated water are bedded into the concrete floor construction and are served by boilers in the basement. This applied also to the various rooms adjoining the laboratories and all are automatically controlled.

Floor heating supplied by high-resistant electric wiring is installed in the executive offices and Council chamber.

The reason for changing this system in these cases is that each room faces north and obtains a considerable amount of heat from the sun.

The electrical heating system allows for quick control by the occupants as well as automatic control.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN VICTORIA

Historical Note Extracted from the Programme of the New College

The Fitzroy School of Chemistry and Pharmacy

When the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was established in 1857, one of its stated objects was to ensure a fitting standard of education for pharmaceutical chemists in the Colony. No course existed anywhere in Australia. No registration of pharmaceutical chemists was required by legislation and any person could practise as a chemist and druggist.

Medical practitioners—some with recognised overseas qualifications, some without—prescribed and dispensed such medicines as were available.

Early arrivals included persons who had experience in pharmacy in Great Britain and in European countries. Many of these had served lengthy apprenticeships. Some had been associated with the newly-established Pharmaceutical Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. These undoubtedly were advocates of an organised course of training in the young Colony.

Early records suggest that the first classes in pharmacy were those conducted by Mr. John Kruse at 6 Hanover Street, Fitzroy, under the name of the Fitzroy School of Chemistry and Pharmacy. A certificate (1882)

The Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy

Pictorial Record of Opening Ceremony

THE MEMORIAL UNVEILED

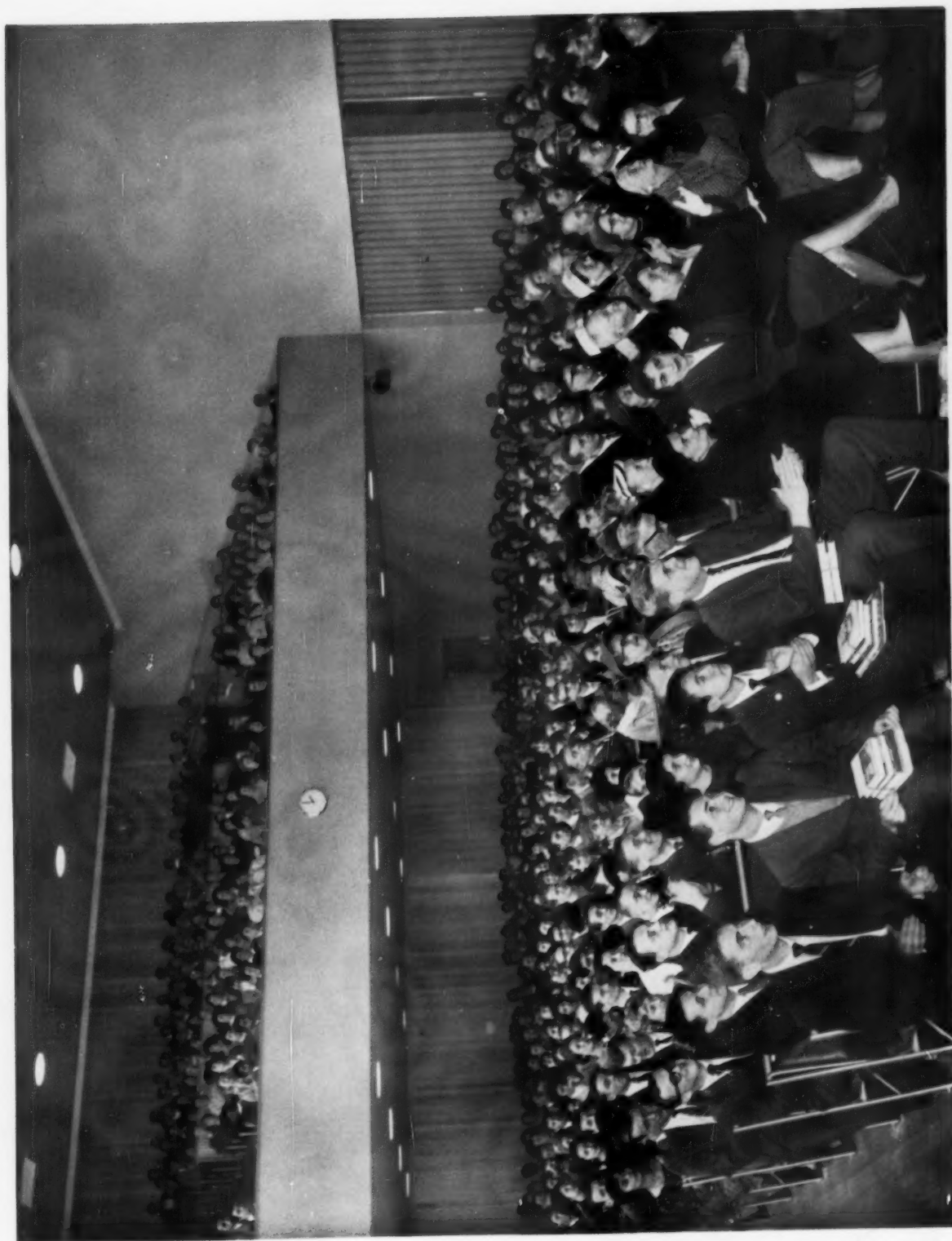
L. to R.: Mr. L. B. Allen
(President Vic. Chemists'
Sub-Branch, R.S.S.A.I.L.A.,
His Excellency and Lady
Brooks



His Excellency and Lady
Brooks proceeding to the
Assembly Hall after inspect-
ing the Guard of Honour



The New College



A Capacity Audience in the Assembly Hall



Looking out to Royal Parade:
Laboratory block on left,
Assembly Hall on right

One of the two large lecture rooms



A view of one of the Chemistry
Laboratories



The Entrance Foyer



The Council Chamber



Covered passageway at first floor level, connecting administrative offices with laboratory block



His Excellency the Governor at the microphone when delivering his opening address in the Assembly Hall

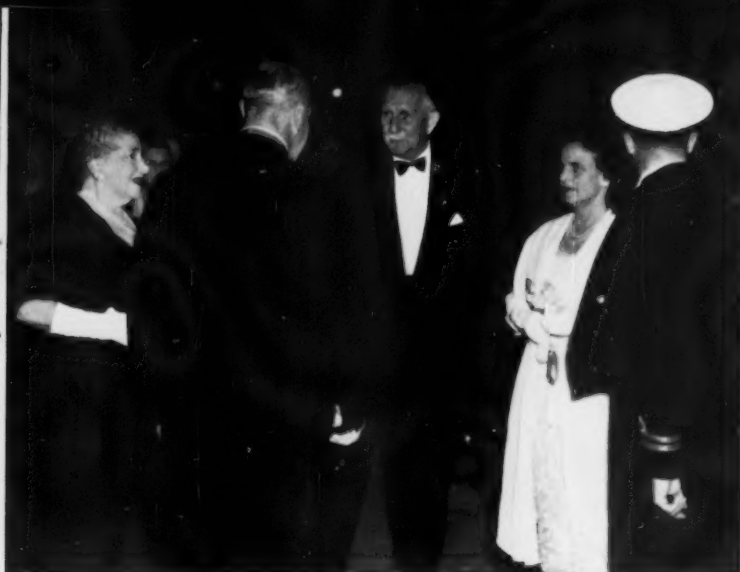
General view of guests and members in the Assembly Hall



L. to R.: Mrs. E. Scott, Lady Brooks, the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. F. W. Johnson



Miss M. Braithwaite conversing with Mr. G. Grimwade and Colonel Spraggett, Secretary to the Governor



His Excellency (facing camera) and Lady Brooks being greeted by the President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, and Mrs. Scott

THE PRESIDENTS WITH THE GOVERNOR



L. to R.: Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria; Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria; and His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Dallas Brooks



His Excellency and Mrs. N. C. Manning



His Excellency the Governor escorted by Mr. L. B. Allen inspecting the Guard of Honour of ex-servicemen



L. to R.: Messrs. Eric Scott, N. F. Leggatt, N. F. Keith and Theo White

Guild Luncheon Party at the Walnut Tree



L. to R.: Mr. Theo White, Mr. R. G. Ross, Mrs. Eric Scott, Mrs. White and Mr. Bob Crawford



Group at supper in the marquee



a copy of which is in the possession of the Society, indicates that it was established in 1878.

John Kruse was born at Munich, East Friesland. He served his apprenticeship with Von Senden in Emden and afterwards studied at the University of Göttingen and passed his qualifying examination before the Royal Medical Board at Hanover. He managed several pharmacies in Germany and after leaving his native land went to London, where he acted as manager for Dr. Weiler in Oxford Street.

In 1852 Mr. Kruse sailed for Melbourne. He conducted pharmacies at Bridge Road, Richmond, 20 Bourke Street East, St. Kilda, Swanston Street, and Russell Street.

Mr. Kruse was a foundation member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and his son, Mr. J. A. Kruse, is an Honorary Life Member today. Mr. Kruse Senr. was Honorary Secretary of the Society from shortly after its formation until 1863.

360 Swanston Street

The first move in the direction of establishing a school or college for training pharmaceutical students was made in 1879. In January of that year a deputation waited on the Minister for Lands and asked that a piece of land "on the Eastern Hill" be granted. As the applicants had no plans of the proposed building to submit, the Minister did not give an immediate reply. In November of the same year, plans were submitted to the Minister, and a deputation from the Council was informed that if the site applied for was not available another piece of land would be found.

In 1880 the Council transferred its place of meeting from the Royal Society to the office of Pharmacy Board, Mutual Provident Buildings, 100 Collins Street, and there it continued to meet until it took possession of its own buildings in Swanston Street.

Delay occurred in securing a grant of a suitable block of land for the erection of offices and a School of Pharmacy. The University of Melbourne having declined to include pharmacy in its course of lectures, the Council, in December, 1880, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Blackett, Bosisto and Johnson, to consider the establishment of such a school. A report was submitted, and in March, 1881, it was decided to establish at once classes for pharmaceutical students at the Technological Museum. In April, 1881, a special meeting of the council was held to consider the syllabus of lectures and appointment of lecturers. A syllabus was adopted, and Mr. Frederick Dunn was appointed lecturer in Chemistry and Mr. John Kruse in Materia Medica and Botany.

During this year further representations were made to the Government on the subject of granting a piece of land for the erection of a suitable building. The Minister for Lands advised that the piece of land on "The Eastern Hill" was not available, and he suggested that the Council negotiate with the Trustees of the Royal Society to erect a laboratory for the use of pharmaceutical students. Nothing came of this suggestion. In 1882 it was suggested that the pharmacy classes be held at the rooms of the Pharmacy Board in the Mutual Provident Building, "on account of the advantages students would have in access to the library, specimens, etc." To this suggestion the Board raised the objection that insurance rates on the rooms would be increased. At this time also it was stated that the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, was willing to establish a lectureship in pharmacy. This offer was not taken up by the Council.

At a meeting of the Council held on February 10, 1882, a proposal was made that the class be held at the rooms of Mr. John Kruse, 6 Hanover Street, Fitzroy. Members of the Council thereupon decided to adjourn and make an immediate inspection of the premises. Apparently the rooms were considered satisfactory for

it was decided to adopt the suggestion and transfer the classes to that address.

November, 1882, found the Council still pressing the Government for a grant of a piece of land for a building. A site in Bowen Street, behind the present College building, was mentioned. It was also suggested that the building in Swanston Street, used as the County Court, would be suitable. Negotiations for taking over this building ensued. On November 11, 1882, a purchase price of £400 was agreed upon, and a cheque for this amount was paid over the following day. It was some time before the Council could take possession, and then considerable alterations were necessary.

During this year Mr. A. H. Jackson was appointed lecturer in Chemistry and Mr. D. McAlpine lecturer in Pharmacy. Mr. Jackson was associated with the College until 1889, in which year Mr. Sydney Plowman, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), succeeded him as lecturer in Chemistry and Materia Medica and Director of the laboratories. Mr. McAlpine was lecturer in Botany until 1913.

The Council met in its new home for the first time in April, 1884, and on May 12, 1884, announced that the school was available for students. Lectures were then held in the main court room, the lecturer speaking from a rostrum erected in front of the Judge's dais. Practical work was carried out in the small laboratory adjoining.

The laboratory accommodation was far from adequate and in 1895, what is now known as the main laboratory, was built, as well as a lecture room and offices, at the cost of £1,100, which sum was borrowed by the Council privately.

Considerable extensions to the buildings were carried out in 1913, when, on portion of the unoccupied land to the north of the then existing buildings was erected a two-storey structure including a new lecture room, new board room and various other rooms on the ground floor.

In the years immediately following the First World War a marked increase in the number of trainees in practically all professions was noted. Various factors were operating to swell the number of pharmaceutical students, and the Council of the Society could see that the accommodation available would be quite inadequate for future demands. Plans for the erection of a new Lecture Room to seat 150 students were prepared and adopted. A Building Fund was opened to which members of the Society contributed £1,200. The new Lecture Room was built above the old Court Room, the public gallery and the Judge's Dais which had remained till then, disappeared in the process of reconstruction. The new Board Room, built in 1913, was now converted into an extension laboratory. These alterations, which cost over £3,000, were completed just in time for the opening of the 1921 session, during which all of the additional accommodation was required.

The year 1921 marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the College. The average enrolment under post-war conditions leaped from approximately 35 to 130. Mr. A. T. S. Sissons had been appointed Director of Studies in 1920. His work in association with Dr. B. L. Stanton, and Dr. C. J. Tonkin, in the consolidation and development of the Course had a profound influence in the shaping of pharmaceutical education and the reputation of the College as a teaching institution.

Further extensive alterations and additions were completed in November, 1928, at the cost of £4,000, which sum was met from the Society's funds. Of this amount £520 was contributed by direct donations from members of the Society. The additions included a large laboratory for work in practical Botany and Biology, a large Board Room, and additional office accommodation.

Additions in 1936, including a Pharmaceutical Laboratory with a floor space of 2,600 square feet, providing working accommodation for 100 students and a Senior Laboratory were made at a cost of £8,000.

The National Health Act 1953-1959

ARTICLE 2

By Mr. R. M. W. Cunningham, M.P.S., Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Department of Health.

In a previous article I gave a brief outline of the National Health Act 1953-59, from the point of view of the legal background which gives effect to the provision of pharmaceutical benefits.

Practical Applications

I now propose to give some of the practical applications of the Act and Regulations as they affect approved chemists.

Section 85, as I pointed out previously, deals with the drugs and medicinal preparations which are pharmaceutical benefits. It also contains provisions which are specific in relation to benefits, e.g., maximum quantities, number of repeats and brands. These provisions are translated into practical working by the book which has been issued to approved chemists.

What Are Benefits?

Approved chemists will now be familiar with the general layout of the book, although perhaps not intimately familiar with all details therein. An important feature that should be remembered is that unless the drug or medicinal preparation appears in Parts I or II of Section 2 of the book it is not a benefit. This means in the case of ready prepared substances that if the strength or form is not contained in Section 2 that strength or form is not a benefit. To illustrate this point, Antazoline Hydrochloride is shown as Item 34, and listed as an injection 0.1G. per 2 c.c. amp. and an oral tablet of 0.1G. An injection consisting of 0.2G. per 2 c.c. or any other strength other than 0.1G. per 2 c.c. is not a benefit. Similarly, an oral tablet of any other strength than 0.1G. is not a benefit. Also a cream containing this substance would not be a benefit as it is not listed in this form, nor is it listed in Part II of Section 2 for extemporaneous preparations.

Furthermore, only the products of those manufacturers listed in the column headed "manufacturer" may be supplied as benefits. To reiterate only the item in the form and strength and the product of the manufacturer listed in Section 2, Part I, is a benefit.

Part II of Section 2 in the book contains a list of drugs which may be prescribed by the doctor in any way he desires except for the provisions set out at the bottom of each page, e.g., "may be prescribed only as an additive" or "may only be prescribed in ear and eye drops."

The Prescribers' List

To elaborate further. The book contains what is known as the Prescribers' List. This is a list of commonly prescribed preparations which in the main are prepared extemporaneously in the pharmacy. The doctor may in addition to these formulae prescribe a substance by reference to a particular hospital pharmacopoeia or other official publication. This is permissible provided the ingredients of that formula are contained in Part II of Section 2. It would be helpful, however, for the chemist concerned to note the ingredients of the formula on the prescription form if it is not one in common use in the area in which it is written. This facilitates supply if repeats are involved and the patient goes elsewhere for a subsequent supply. It also assists in checking the pricing of the prescription.

Variation of Formulae

The doctor may also vary any of the formulae for extemporaneously prepared substances contained in the Prescribers' List. If he does so, however, the chemist will be required to price the preparation in full as the prices in the book refer only to the formula as it appears in the Prescribers' List.

Maximum Quantities and Repeats

Maximum quantities and number of repeats are shown against each item included in Part I of Section 2 of the book. In addition maximum quantities and number of repeats allowable are indicated in regard to classes of prescriptions contained in the Prescribers' List. These must not be exceeded unless the prescription has attached thereto an authority authorising any variation.

A doctor may obtain an authority to increase a quantity or number of repeats and such authority is given in writing, numbered and must be attached to the prescription. A doctor may also order that a maximum quantity and a number of repeats be supplied on one occasion to meet special circumstances. He must endorse the prescription under this latter circumstance with the words "Regulation 24."

Entitlement to Receive Benefits

The entitlement of persons to receive pharmaceutical benefits is set out in Section 86 of the Act. This is simply stated that subject to Part VII of the Act a person who is receiving medical treatment by a medical practitioner is entitled to receive pharmaceutical benefits without payment, except a charge made in accordance with the Act. Sub-section 2 of this Section provides for what has become known as restricted drugs. The sole responsibility for prescribing these in accordance with the Regulations lies with the doctor. Provided the prescription has the endorsement "specified purpose," and in the case of certain drugs, namely the corticosteroids and their derivatives and A.C.T.H., is accompanied by a written authority for prescribing and the prescription otherwise conforms to the requirements of the Regulations, the chemist supplies in the ordinary way.

Charges—The 5/- Fee—After Hours Fee

I come now to the amended Section 87, dealing with charges. As I pointed out previously, this Section now includes, in addition to the charges previously allowed, a provision permitting an approved chemist, for each supply by him of a pharmaceutical benefit (including each repeat supply), to charge the person to whom the pharmaceutical benefit is supplied an amount not exceeding 5/-.

To deal firstly with the charges other than the 5/- charge. An approved chemist may make a charge for dispensing after hours. Where a prescription is marked urgent and initialled by the doctor to indicate that it is urgent the chemist is required to dispense it when presented. If this is after normal trading hours, he may charge the patient an amount not exceeding 2/6 if the prescription is supplied before 11 p.m., or an amount not exceeding 5/- if after 11 p.m. If two or more prescriptions are presented outside normal trading hours, for the supply of pharmaceutical benefits to the same person, only one charge may be made.



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ADULTS:

If previously immunized 1 subcutaneous injection of 1 ml. If not previously immunized 2 subcutaneous injections of 1 ml. at 3 to 4 weekly intervals.

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Previously immunized (6 to 10 years) 1 subcutaneous injection of 0.5 ml. For children not previously immunized, 2 subcutaneous injections of 0.5 ml. at 3 to 4 weekly intervals.

It is not recommended for children under 6 years of age, but, if required, should be given by intradermal route in doses of 0.025 ml. to 0.1 ml., according to age.

Available in rubber-capped bottles of 1.0 ml., 6.0 ml. and 20.0 ml.

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Parkville, N.2, Victoria

Delivery Charge

Where a pharmaceutical benefit is supplied by delivery at or to a place other than the premises in respect of which the approved chemist is approved, the approved chemist may make a charge equal to the cost of delivery.

These two provisions are not new, but have been in operation for some years.

The other charge that may be made by an approved chemist in respect of the supply of pharmaceutical benefits is a charge introduced under the provisions of the amended Act. This is in respect of the charge of 5/- per prescription.

Some confusion has been engendered regarding this provision. The charge is to be made in respect of each prescription; so that if a prescription form contains two prescriptions which are benefits (this is the maximum number of prescriptions permitted under the Regulations to be written on one form) the approved chemist may charge 10/-. To give an example, the prescription form may contain a prescription for tablets of Phenobarbitone and another prescription for a mixture of Aspirin. The maximum charge in this case would be 10/-. Each repeated supply of each prescription also attracts a payment of 5/-.

Where Maximum Quantity is Increased

If by virtue of Section 85(7) a doctor has obtained written permission for clinical reasons to increase the maximum quantity of a benefit the new maximum quantity will only attract a charge of 5/-. If on the other hand a doctor is satisfied that the circumstances of the case warrant the simultaneous issue of repeats and endorses his prescription, "Regulation 25," 5/- is payable in respect of the original prescription quantity and 5/- in respect of each repeat.

To illustrate these points the following examples are given. The maximum quantity for pentobarbitone sodium tablets grains 1½ is 25, with three repeats. A doctor has obtained permission in writing to increase this maximum quantity to 100. The prescription for 100 would attract a 5/- charge only. On the other hand if the doctor ordered 25 to be repeated three times and invoked the provisions of Regulation 24, the patient would receive on the one occasion 100 tablets, but would be required to pay 20/-. However, if the price of this total quantity of 100 tablets is less than the 20/- required to be paid by the patient, the prescription is not a pharmaceutical benefit and the chemist should dispense it as a private prescription. There are strong reasons for this apparent anomaly and the arrangements made are to meet the medical and domestic circumstances of the particular case.

Pensioners

It should be clearly understood, however, that these provisions in regard to the 5/- charges do not apply in respect of eligible pensioners, who are entitled at all times to receive their benefits without the payment of the 5/- charge.

Chemists Must Charge Fee

Section 92A provides that an approved chemist will not by advertisement, notice or otherwise, state or indicate that he is willing to supply all or any pharmaceutical benefits to all or any persons without charge or for a charge that is less than the maximum charge that he may statutorily make, or follow a practice of supplying all or any pharmaceutical benefits to all or any persons without charge or for a charge that is less than a maximum charge that he is permitted to make. This Section, which is complementary to Section 87, appears to me to be quite clear.

Friendly Society Dispensaries

As I pointed out previously, the provisions of 92A do not apply to Friendly Societies or to a body carrying on business for the benefit of members of a Friendly Society in respect of bona fide members.

Payments For Benefits

I now wish to discuss Section 99 of the Act, which is of considerable importance to chemists. As I stated in a previous article, this Section provides for the rates of payment to be made to approved chemists. These rates have been the subject of consultation between the Minister and the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia and in their final form have been agreed to by both parties.

There is considerable detail in the final determination made by the Minister, and I do not propose to discuss each item of the determination in detail, but to explain in broad terms the effect of the pricing arrangements.

Firstly I will deal with the so-called "ready prepared items." These fall into two groups, depending on whether they have a low velocity turnover or a high velocity turnover. Briefly, the position is that the approved chemist is paid by the Commonwealth the sum of the wholesale cost plus 33¼% plus a professional fee of 2/9 less 5/- if the prescription is for a patient other than an eligible pensioner. For example, tablet "X" costs the chemist 30/- for 100. The price payable by the Commonwealth for a prescription for 100 would be 30/-, plus 33¼% of 30/-, plus 2/9, minus 5/-, which equals 37/9.

If the amount ordered is less than 100 the wastage table is applied, except in those cases where the approved chemist is on bulk rates. I will explain this later. The prices on the white pages of the chemists' book have been calculated on the wholesale cost plus 33¼%, plus 2/9 professional fee. The 5/- in respect of each prescription for a person other than an eligible pensioner is subtracted by the chemist in his claim form. The 5/- has not been subtracted from the price shown in these pages.

Where payment at the bulk rate applies no wastage factor is applied. The rate shown in the white pages of the chemists' book includes the mark-up and 2/9 professional fee, and where applicable, a container fee. This rate has been arrived at by taking a straight mathematical fraction of the bulk rate and adding thereto, 2/9 professional fee and the container cost. The bulk rate is calculated on the wholesale cost plus 33¼%, plus 2% of the wholesale cost, which latter is included as breakage.

For example, if the wholesale price of the large pack of tablet "X" is 100/- for 100, the rate for payment is calculated as 100/-, plus 33¼, plus 2/-, giving a total of 135¼. If the prescription is for 25 the rate payable to the chemist is 135¼ divided by 4, plus 2/9, plus 3d. container fee, which equals 36/10, and would be the price shown in the book for 25 tablets from a bulk pack of 100 tablets.

When a chemist is deciding the pack rate he should claim under this large pack provision, paragraphs 2 and 12 in the chemists' book, Section 4, should be regarded as the operative clauses.

Also included in the group of "ready prepared items" is the group of items known as packed lines. The position in regard to these is that the price shown in the book is the price payable to the chemist. It should be appreciated, of course, that 5/- will be deducted from this price when the chemist claims.

Special provisions apply to these packed lines, and I think the best way to explain these is to give an example. To take the case of Castor Oil. The doctor orders 8 fl.



VITO B. Art No. 129/85. F2.8 lens. Pronor SVS-L shutter with E.R. In case, £28.



VITO BL. Art No. 146/93. With inbuilt Bawl Automatic exp. meter. F2.8 lens. Pronor SVS-L shutter 1/500 sec., with E.R. In case, £36.



VITOMATIC I. Art No. 149/95. F2.8 lens. Coupled inbuilt lightmeter. Pronor SVS-L shutter with E.R. In case, £42.



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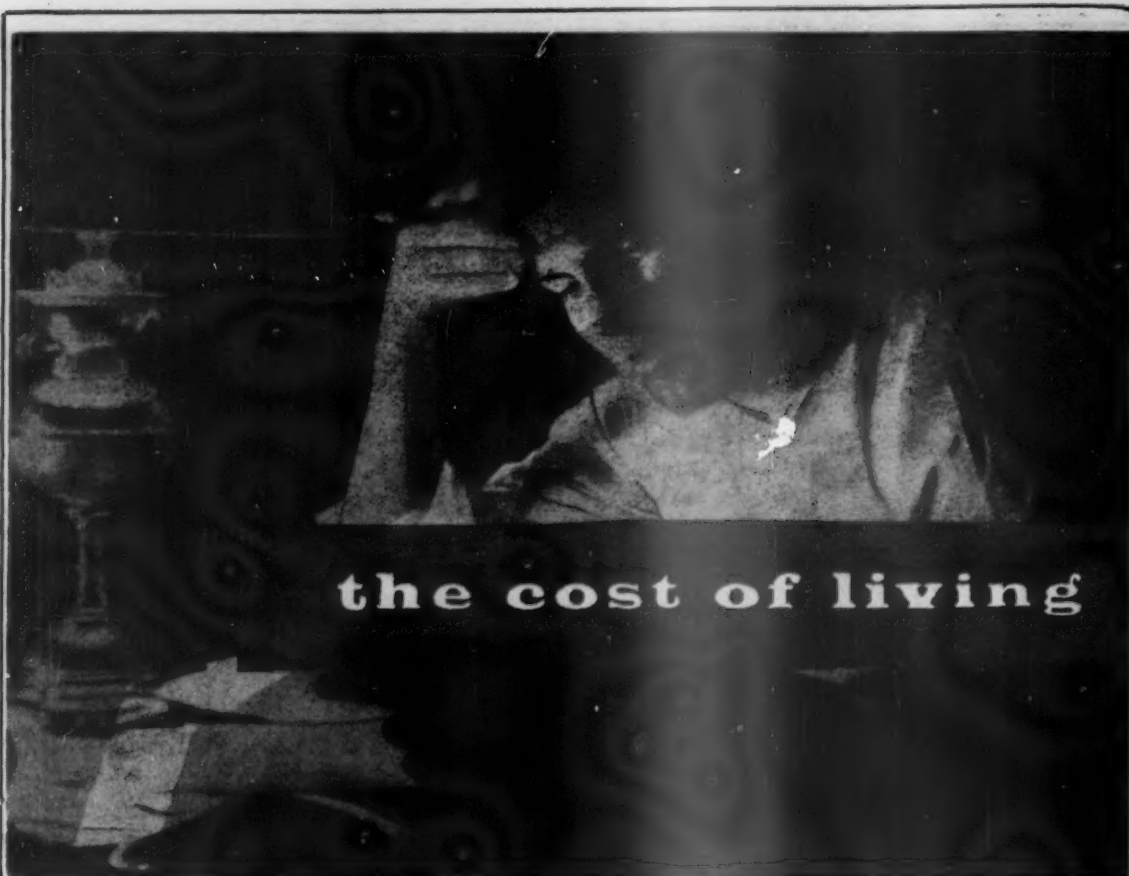
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This covers briefly the practical applications of Section 99 of the Act in respect of payment to approved chemists. The procedures outlined are covered in more detail in the relevant section of the chemists' book.

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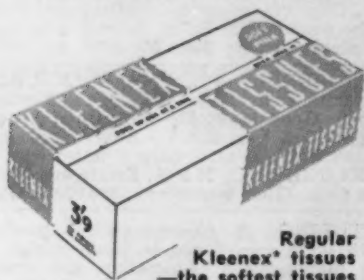
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MORPHINE FALLACIES

By F. H. Shaw, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Professor of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

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One may suffer pain as a result of illness or of treatment, e.g., after surgery. In both cases recovery will be accelerated if the mind is at rest. This it cannot be in the presence of pain. Generally throughout the world the patient does not experience complete analgesia because of the misconception that analgesics are dangerous agents. The main thesis of this article is that analgesia can be complete, safe and pleasant.

This article is based on six years' experience of the use of analgesic agents in clinic and laboratory. Most of this experience has been obtained in the treatment of the intractable pain of terminal carcinoma, but there is no reason why the lessons learnt here, and in the laboratory, should not be applied elsewhere, especially to post-operative pain.

One would have thought that the final word on the subject of the pharmacology of morphine had been written many years ago. I shall show that this is not the case. Morphine and heroin are known to be good analgesics; that is, they produce profound relief from pain in nearly all cases when they are exhibited. But they also have a bad or even evil side to their reputation. I content that this is entirely incorrect. It is held against morphine (and heroin) that they are drugs of addiction, that they dangerously depress respiration and that they produce constipation. Let us consider the points one by one.

Euphoria?

Morphine is a drug of addiction; but this is a social problem, not a medical one. Addiction arises when two conditions are joined (either alone is insufficient): psychological disposition and prolonged contact.

It is certainly possible to produce addiction in the technical sense in man (and some animals) by the frequent and continued use of morphine. By this is meant that a stage is reached when, on cessation of the morphine, withdrawal symptoms will be evident. But this is quite different from the voluntary taking of morphine as an escape from the worries of the world. The latter requires a certain psychological make-up. It has been commonly held that addiction arises because the victim, through the euphoric action, receives a taste for the drug. If this is so, it is only a minor cause. I have closely questioned over 300 volunteers and patients (including addicts) who have had morphine, and I can state that only about 2 per cent. of these experienced euphoria. Indeed, addiction can arise when the victim experiences nothing but nausea from the first shot! The addict continues to take morphine, not to experience euphoria (as this stage passes), but to prevent withdrawal symptoms.

Morphine in Cancer

It is difficult to discover how long morphine must be administered before addiction sets in, but it is usually some months. Recently it has been decreed in Germany that any person receiving morphine for more than six weeks must be registered as an addict. Later we shall show, with the aid of other drugs, why this registration is entirely unnecessary. However, the use of morphine for periods of more than six weeks is not

usual in medicine, except in the relief of intractable pain of cancer.

It would appear that many physicians when treating cancer are afraid to use morphine because their charges may become "addicts." The result is that the patient is given aspirin, codein and then small doses of morphine. During this introduction the patient is either continuously or periodically in pain. It is difficult to see why a person who is consuming larger amounts of morphine than usual and who will never have withdrawal symptoms (because this morphine will never be withdrawn until he dies), should be considered an "addict." A true addict is one who seeks relief from the cares of this world and may be classed as immoral, but one who receives the drug for the relief of intolerable pain can surely not be committing a social crime.

It is a common misconception that morphine produces deleterious physical or mental effects. It has been shown often by those in charge of addiction clinics that physical deterioration does not occur, if the diet is adequate. Likewise, mental performance is not impaired, as is witnessed by the fact that many geniuses have been addicts. Certainly in the aged one sometimes sees marked disorientation. It is, however, not permanent, and it rapidly disappears if another analgesic is substituted. Crime and moral degeneration do not result from morphine. The addict resorts to crime to pay for his morphine. Where a wise government takes a sympathetic view of addiction, regarding it as an illness, then one finds the criminal element lacking.

Respiratory Depression

Morphine is also supposed to produce dangerous respiratory depression. That it does depress the respiratory centre is true, but does it do so to a dangerous extent? The sinister reputation which morphine has in this respect is undoubtedly associated with its use in anaesthesia. In the days before the present safe anaesthetic era, deaths were more common. A cause had to be ascribed to these deaths, so morphine was found guilty, although the cause often lay elsewhere.


In my six years' experience with over 600 cancer patients and volunteers (1, 2, 3, 4) I have never yet seen a serious case of respiratory depression due to morphine. Yet we have given as much as 0.5 G. intramuscularly and 0.1 G. intravenously. There is, however, one important proviso: one must always commence with a small dose (10 mg.). This dose can then be increased by 50 per cent. increments at about four-hourly intervals. It would appear that the respiratory centre quickly becomes tolerant to morphine. On one occasion we were able to increase the dose of morphine from 10 mg. to 87 mg. within 48 hours. Fraser, Isbell and Van Horn increased the dose from 40 mg. per day to 500 mg. per day over 10 days. They stated that morphine-induced



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respiratory depression could not be regarded as seriously as it had hitherto been regarded'.

In our work we have often seen respirations as slow as 4 per minute, but these have always been deep, and there has never been any evidence of anoxia. Furthermore, with the availability of *n*-allyl nor-morphine counteraction of this depression is easy. We have given doses of 35 mg. of morphine quite safely. This was very often done in wartime. However, it is always better to commence with 10 mg.

Thus death from respiratory depression in normal hospital use seems to be impossible. One should perhaps still except the bad-risk surgical case. But there is no doubt that the introduction of *n*-allyl nor-morphine has entirely altered this aspect of morphine toxicity. In obstetrics and with infants one should still be cautious.

Emesis and Pain

The emetic action of morphine is well known. However, it is not generally recognised that morphine rarely produces vomiting in the presence of pain. When morphine is given to patients with intractable pain, our statistics show that the incidence of vomiting is about 2 per cent. When the drug is given to volunteers, the rate of vomiting is increased to 40 per cent. This rate applies whether the person is ambulatory or not'. Most interesting is the fact that a great deal of this vomiting does not commence until between four and seven hours after administration.

No doubt, in the past a great deal of post-operative vomiting has been due to pre-operative morphine.

Morphine has other disadvantages of a minor nature, such as constipation, retention of urine, itchiness, etc. It is of course inadvisable to use it in asthmatics. In our experience we have known of three patients who could not take morphine because they felt distressed. At first we thought this vague but definite condition was psychogenic. However, by means of "blind" tests we established that this was not so. All these patients received complete analgesia and were without side-effects when they received heroin.

A little-known property of morphine is that of tachyphylaxis, i.e., succeeding doses within a short time interval (1-2 hours) produce diminishing effect. It is very common practice to give small doses of morphine frequently because the patient is still suffering pain. I have discussed this point with many clinicians, and some have expressed the opinion to me that such a property does exist. We have been able to show this phenomenon in dogs in the laboratory. Thus, as we shall explain later, one should not nibble at the administration of morphine.

Revaluation

It should be evident from the above that morphine is not the dangerous drug it is believed to be. Nevertheless the situation is not ideal. It is now our task to show how it can be improved. Recapitulation shows the main toxic manifestations giving concern are: Respiratory depression, narcosis (except pre-operatively), addiction and constipation.

Let us first consider respiration. In our six years experience we have given nearly 100 patients between 60 and 300 mg. of morphine q.i.d. Never on any occasion were we alarmed by the mild respiratory depression that followed. In all cases these doses were reached gradually over a period from a week to a month. However, on numerous occasions we have increased the dose of morphine from 10 to 60 mg. within 48 hours. It is essential to begin with small doses, which are increased by 25 per cent.-50 per cent. increments until the desired degree of analgesia (6-8 hours) is attained.

Morphine and Amiphenazole

In all the cases quoted the morphine has been given with amiphenazole or T.H.A., and it is now necessary to say a little about these drugs.

Amiphenazole ("Daptazole"), 2,4-diamino-5-phenylthiazole is a partial morphine antagonist, i.e., it arouses morphinised dogs, but does not counteract the analgesia. It is a very safe drug, having no other side-actions than producing vomiting in about 1 per cent. of cases. The usual dose is 20-50 mg. I.M. or 30-100 mg. orally. We have injected as much as 300 mg. I.V. without any effect at all. The compound partially counteracts the respiratory depressant effect of morphine, but markedly influences the narcosis'.

Tacrine

Tacrine (T.H.A.), tetrahydroaminacrin, is an acridine derivative with properties rather similar to amiphenazole. However, it counteracts the respiratory depression more positively. It is an excellent respiratory stimulant per se and has cardiotonic properties. It is a powerful anticholinesterase, and has been used as a decurising agent'. It extends the duration of the action of succinylcholine, and the combination gives an ideal muscular relaxation. The dose is 10-30 mg. I.M.'.

The treatment of post-operative pain and the intractable pain of terminal carcinoma requires that the patient be alert and co-operative. By this means his recovery is accelerated in the first case, and the work of the nursing staff made simpler in the second. It is therefore essential that the patient be not narcotised, yet has complete analgesia.

Ambulatory, Not Drowsy

As we have said before, morphine does not usually produce sleep, but most people are made drowsy, and some are narcotised. The combination of amiphenazole or tacrine with morphine will prevent this. Indeed, it is now the policy of the hospital where the work here described was carried out (Austin Hospital, Heidelberg) that all terminal cases of carcinoma must be ambulatory, unless there are medical reasons to prevent this. It is most interesting to see patients receiving 200 mg. of morphine q.i.d. sitting on a balcony conversing, reading or knitting. A few even undertake some form of occupational therapy'.

It would appear that tacrine is slightly better than amiphenazole. It is a better respiratory stimulant; it is stable, and can be contained in the same ampoule with the morphine. As it is an anticholinesterase, it has a morphine-sparing action.

The use of amiphenazole is of particular benefit after thoracic surgery'. In the presence of morphine and amiphenazole the patient is able to cough voluntarily. Thus the thoracic patient can cough, be co-operative and exercise in the presence of pain. Glatz found that a combination of 30 mg. of amiphenazole and 30-40 mg. of morphine, given every 12 hours for periods of 4-14 days to patients in severe pain following injuries or operations, resulted in a marked improvement. The most striking advantage was improvement of respiration and general condition in cases of rib fracture of pulmonary infarction'.

It is well recognised that pain may be divided into the receptive and the reactive phase. Our aim has always been the total absence of pain, not just the dulling of sensation. No discomfort even should be experienced between injections. The reactive phase will become predominant, if the patient lies in bed watching the clock, knowing that his pain will return before the next injection. Sufficient morphine should be administered to give 6-8 hours of complete analgesia'.

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As has been pointed out above, vomiting due to morphine is rare in the presence of pain. When it does occur it has been found that 50-100 mg. of cyclizine chloride ("Marzine"), given orally, will prevent 85 per cent. of morphine-induced emesis. When this method fails, the intramuscular or even the intravenous route may be employed. Cyclizine is a mild antihistamine, and it has been shown that morphine can liberate histamine⁷.

Constipation is really not a problem when these large doses of morphine are given with amiphenazole or T.H.A. Similarly the constricted pupil is not seen.

In the treatment of long-term pain with morphine or heroin, undue emphasis has been placed in the past on tolerance and addiction. We have already discussed earlier that the term addiction in terminal carcinoma is a misnomer. In our experience with amiphenazole or tetracine⁸ we have never yet noticed a "craving" in our patients. A further objection is raised that because the patient becomes tolerant, the physician may lose control of the analgesia and the patient die in agony. This has never happened. On the contrary, we have found that we have complete control. If, due to treatment, the pain lessens or subsides, we have on numerous occasions reduced or even ceased the morphine without any withdrawal symptoms. Indeed, we regularly check that the patient actually requires the morphine, by withholding a dose at regular intervals.

Illustration

The following case is illustrative:

H—, male, aged 45. Commenced on morphine and aspirin on 10/2/59. Received morphine 10 mg. I.M. on 17/2/59. Dose gradually increased to 65 mg on 15/4/59, when the patient still complained of slight pain and was drowsy. 16/4/59 he received morphine 65 mg. and tetracine 30 mg. Pain relief was complete, and the patient was no longer drowsy (ambulatory). This treatment continued until 10/9/59, when morphine was discontinued for 17½ hours without withdrawal symptoms. 11/9/59, the morphine was reduced to 20 mg. and tetracine to 10 mg. Since this date the patient has been maintained on 20-30 mg. of morphine and 10 mg. of tetracine (all doses q.i.d.).

In conclusion, morphine used initially in small dosage and increasing by 25-50 per cent. steps does not cause dangerous respiratory depression. The risk of addiction during legitimate medical use has been misrepresented. When used in combination with amiphenazole or tetracine the dangers are further lessened, the narcotic effect is counteracted and the constipative action is lessened. Vomiting is almost completely controlled by the use of cyclizine chloride ("Marzine").

No patient should be deprived of the benefits of complete analgesia, yet at the same time he should remain bright and alert. It may be necessary to give as much as 200 mg. of morphine q.i.d. (with the partial antagonists) to achieve this end.

Table of Incidence of Side Effects of Morphine
Compiled from 100 Volunteers

Side Action Percentage	Dose of Morphine	
	20 mg.	30 mg.
Nausea	60	100
Vomiting	40	62
Dizziness	30	100
Sleepiness	60	100
Tremor	35	100
Itch	40	75
Difficult micturition	35	75
Reactions requiring recumbency	35	100
Euphoria	2	4

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Comments from branches of the Society have been considered by the Council of the Society which recently issued another statement on the subject. Important questions of principle are dealt with in the statement, which is published in full hereunder:

The Statement by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Council

Since the publication in August last of the Council's advice to pharmacists concerning the circumstances in which drugs which have depressing or stimulating effects on the central nervous system should be supplied, a number of comments have been received from branches of the Society and other organisations and from individual pharmacists. For the most part these comments are critical and those that are may be classified broadly as follows:

1. The only effective control is legislation.
2. Pharmacists who would like to carry out the advice do not feel disposed to do so because (a) other pharmacists are ignoring it; (b) the public may obtain supplies from unqualified sources.
3. The announcement should have made clear that failure to observe the advice would result in disciplinary measures.
4. The method of issuing the advice was open to objection.

These points will be discussed in turn.

1. The Council realises that the problem can only be satisfactorily settled by the imposition of legal control and have advocated this step, but pharmacy cannot put this responsibility on Parliament or on Ministers such as the Home Secretary in his rule-making capacity.

The pharmacist is responsible for his own actions and each individually shares in the responsibility for those of his profession. Pharmacy must make its own decisions on conduct since it is a calling claiming to have an expert knowledge of drugs and their properties. It should give a lead and stimulate other authorities by its example. If it waits for other authorities to act it will be abrogating its claim to authority in the field of drugs. Members of the public are entitled to expect pharmacy to set the standard in protecting their interests and it

will receive credit to the extent that it does so irrespective of the effect upon its own material position. At the time the advice was issued the comment in the public press of all kinds was widespread and was invariably favourable to the Council's policy.

It will be recalled that the question of controlling carbromal and bromvaletone was referred in May, 1958, at the instance of the Poisons Board to the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction. In December last reference was made in Parliament by the Minister of Health to a recommendation in the Interim Report of the Committee (then shortly to be, and now, published) that in general any drug or pharmaceutical preparation which has an action on the central nervous system and is liable to produce physical or psychological deterioration should be confined to supply on prescription. He further stated that as an interim and urgent measure the Home Secretary was asking the Poisons Board to advise him which substances should be limited to supply on prescription under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933. It is important to notice that the Home Secretary's request to the Poisons Board is regarded as an interim and urgent measure, the Minister going on to say that the Ministers concerned were also engaged in a comprehensive review of the whole legislation relating to the control of medical substances and were considering what changes should be made.

In the course of dealing with questions arising out of his statement the Minister said in reply to a question how long it would be before a drug referred to would be withdrawn from sale without prescription, that it depended upon the Poisons Board, which was the responsibility of the Home Secretary. He added, "However, you will appreciate that even now most chemists will supply these drugs only on prescription as a matter of guidance, not of necessity. I am sure that these exchanges in the House today will enforce that good tendency among chemists."

2. (a) Those who think in this way should try and bring their colleagues into line and not take refuge in their shortcomings. In any case, the question boils down to a personal decision either to support the dictates of one's conscience or to act against what one believes to be right. (b) This in effect means that the standard of pharmaceutical practice is to be set by unqualified traders.

Reference has been made to the loss of goodwill of customers who, when refused supplies, go elsewhere. Admittedly, this may happen, but is a risk which is liable to arise frequently in the conduct of pharmaceutical business when for one reason or another a customer's wishes ought not to be carried out. A pharmacist who has the confidence of his customers is,

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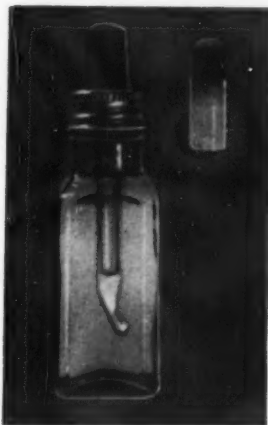
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however, more likely to gain goodwill than to lose it in such cases.

3. To raise the question of enforcement in announcing a policy of this kind would not be the best way to ensure co-operation. The Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct gives authority to the Council to say when an article or preparation should be sold only on prescription, and it must be assumed that there is a general willingness to observe such advice. It would be inconsistent with this to issue an announcement which suggested that disciplinary action would be needed to secure its observance.

4. The points made in this connection are that there should have been some preliminary announcement of the Council's intention and their reasons for it, and a discussion by the branches before the Council took their decision. There is some justification for this line of thought, but a review of earlier actions by the Council shows that the ground had been prepared. In 1956 a warning was issued that tranquillisers and slimming drugs should be supplied only for use on medical advice. In 1958 the Poisons Board were informed that the Council considered that there was a *prima facie* case for the inclusion of carbromal and bromvalerone in Part I of the Poisons List and the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Rules, and suggested that the Ministry of Health should undertake an inquiry into the extent of their misuse. Following the reference of the matter to the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction the Council advised the exercise of the greatest care in the supply of these drugs pending the report of this Committee. All these actions of the Council indicated that a serious situation existed, and it was open to branches and individual members, had they felt that the Council were pursuing a course with which they disagreed, to raise the matter within the Society in the ways available to them.

On the basis of the above assessment of the criticisms which have been made the Council see no reason to modify the advice which they have given. All the evidence which has accumulated since goes to confirm the soundness of this advice. It is gratifying to note that the need for control of the class of drugs in question has not been challenged and the Council trust that this further statement will satisfy those branches and members who have so far been critical of the policy of the Council.

In view of the request of the Home Secretary to the Poisons Board to advise him as a matter of urgency what substances in the class of drugs in question should be limited to supply on prescription under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, the Council are of opinion that it would be advisable to defer consideration of any further action which may be needed in pursuance of their policy in respect of these drugs until the outcome of this step is known.

PROFESSIONAL ADVICE TO PROFESSIONALS

"Good public relations for the profession of pharmacy is not obtained through the practice of some member either over-charging or under-charging on prescriptions. The one is equally as bad as the other.

"Without doubt over-charging is going to directly hurt the offender more than the extra dollar he may make. Also the member who under-charges, or infers he charges less for prescriptions, is disloyal to his fellow colleagues in the profession.

"Your committee can think of no finer, more effective or more economical public relations program to recommend to the members than a thorough study and knowledge of the Association's Code of Ethics, and the diligent observance of the principles contained therein in the daily discharge of their duties as pharmacists. Such a plan or policy they are sure, would develop vastly improved inter- and intra-professional relations and good public relations for the profession generally." From an Editorial in "Western Druggist," March, 1960.

Ethics and Ideals

Presidential Address by Mr. A. F. Winterton to Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. at the 84th Annual General Meeting, Held March 30, 1960

A sound and comprehensive knowledge of pharmacy is not sufficient to ensure you success in your profession.

Success is not merely the acquisition of a large business but the attainment of a high standing and reputation with the public, members of fellow-professions and fellow-members of your own profession.

There are professional ideals to which it is essential to conform and certain duties which it is incumbent to discharge. The members of the profession of pharmacy are the guardians of ideals and traditions which they are bound to pursue and maintain.

They are integral parts of an organisation which maintains a health service throughout the Commonwealth.

In the practice of his (or her) profession the pharmacist must be guided in his duties, not by his own interests, and as great changes have taken place in our profession in recent years, present times demand a re-appraisal and revaluation of a pharmacist's commitments.

I do not wish to quote in detail the guide for professional conduct, but rather to state certain duties which I believe are nowadays incumbent upon us.

The Poisons Act and contingent regulations set out specific schedules and conditions under which poisons and restricted drugs may be supplied to the public, and it is essential that these conditions be carried out explicitly. Individual pharmacists may consider that certain regulations are unnecessary. Some even look with a blind eye and openly disregard the law.

It must be remembered that the purpose of the Poisons Act is to protect the public and not to give pharmacists special privileges.

The pharmacist is an essential part of the National Health Service, and in this respect has three responsibilities:

1. To the Government—

Having entered into an agreement to carry out the terms faithfully and to the best of his ability;

2. To the Medical Profession—

To co-operate with doctor in implementing N.H.S., so that patients are supplied with their needs without undue inconvenience;

3. To the Patient—

A responsibility to provide a friendly co-operative service, with the hope that we never degenerate to an attitude of indifference popularly attributed to public servants.

There are two more duties which I believe we are now only starting to fulfil, and that is our duty towards pharmaceutical education.

The last few years have shown us what collective effort can do in equipping the laboratories of the Pharmacy Department at the University.

We must continue our interest and extend our work in that direction. The student in the new course, spending three years full time at the University before one year shop experience, must not be ignored. All pharmacists are strongly urged to be prepared to employ these students in the vacations—even "adopt" one as a personal protegee.

As a last thought in our debt to education, I believe pharmacy can provide a post-graduate scholarship for a student wishing to proceed further towards higher degrees, to become eventually an addition to the ranks of our teaching staff.



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Television Interview Features P.A.A. President

Drug Sales Without Prescription Alleged

Recently, P.A.A. President, Mr. Harry Braithwaite, appeared on a controversial session entitled "Rolling Pins," an afternoon feature on Melbourne television station HSV7.

In this session anything or anybody can come under attack by novelist Jean Campbell, and the day Mr. Braithwaite appeared chemists were being strongly criticised for allegedly supplying drugs of addiction without prescription.

To cover the session, Dulcie Foard of the Federal Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, went down armed with notebook and pencil to "monitor" the telecast from a "viewing room" at the station. Here is her account of what she saw and heard:

Looking down through a "one-way glass" panel at HSV7 on the big studio below me, I watched the programme in progress and saw the items being prepared to follow it.

On my right, centre, two station personalities, a man and a young woman, sat on a settee before a table, and announced the results of an HSV7 women's session competition. They also discussed (and ate) biscuits, which they shared with the camera team.

In the centre of the studio, front, were the cameras trained on the pair being telecast.

In a few minutes the cameras swung round to my left, and at another table, another young woman interviewed a jewellery expert on the subject of culture pearls, some of which she wore and others of which she displayed.

While this interview was going on, a large artificial log was carried to the centre back of the studio (out of camera range) and placed before a backdrop showing an Australian bush scene. Presently a man attired in bright shirt, jodhpurs and leggings, seated himself on the artificial log. He was the next "feature" of the programme.

Soon the cameras were trained on him, a theme song was heard, and he continued what was apparently a serial story of his reminiscences of life in the outback.

As he finished his story, the cameras were trained on to the foreground on my right, where Mr. Braithwaite, a male announcer and Miss Campbell had been seated for some time, chatting amiably.

And then the show I had come to see (and hear) began, before my eyes and also on the "monitor" TV set slightly above my eye level.

Announcer: Let me introduce Mr. H. A. Braithwaite on my right, Past President of the Pharmacy Board, present Chairman of the Poisons Advisory Panel for Victoria, and President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia. Jean Campbell's charge this afternoon is that drugs of addiction, quite apart from morphia, cocaine and marihuana, are available without prescription to any member of the public desperate enough to wish to obtain them.

Jean Campbell: I would like to ask Mr. Braithwaite if he agrees that never before in the history of modern medicine have so many drugs of addiction been available to the public?

Mr. Braithwaite: Definitely not. Drugs of addiction are not, as you list them, described correctly. Drugs of addiction are such that if the addicts were deprived of them, they would suffer physically as well as mentally. Drugs that are habit-forming are available, many on prescription and some without prescription. I think you refer to some of them.

Jean Campbell: I refer to both. To begin with, I refer to those allegedly innocuous drugs, the narcotic type, such as . . . and something called . . . Is there something called . . . ? There are others I know of, narcotic-type drugs, quite non-injurious. Would you not agree that, taken in quantities, indiscriminately, they can be habit-forming and ultimately lead to addiction?

Mr. Braithwaite: Firstly, you should get your thinking straight. Alcohol is our most injurious narcotic, then drugs of addiction such as morphia and cocaine. Please don't call the others you have referred to drugs of addiction; don't call them narcotics. Some of those you mentioned earlier are habit-forming, but no more.

Jean Campbell: What about chlorodyne, that you sometimes obtain in cough medicines?

Mr. Braithwaite: There is a minute quantity of morphia in it, but we rarely come across anybody who habitually uses it; that's different to becoming an addict.

Jean Campbell: Don't you agree that some of those relaxing tablets can ultimately induce melancholia—a very, very disastrous result?

Mr. Braithwaite: We do come across a number of people who take various medicines—that is, drugs—by sheer habit. Some of the relaxing things, A.P.C. and aspirin, are in my opinion, and that of my colleagues, taken too frequently. When it comes to some of the more definitely relaxing ones, which you named by their trade names, some of them occasionally do cause trouble. Some of the figures we have, some from the Coroner's Court, show that almost all the people involved were weak mentally.

Jean Campbell: Mentally or psychologically? There is a difference.

Mr. Braithwaite: Both. I don't think the drug induced their condition at all. Their deaths—where death occurred—resulted from their taking gross overdoses with alcohol. The one or two who got into trouble would have got into trouble anyway, with something else. Those drugs available without prescription to the general public, we think they have formed a safe adjunct to prescribed medicines.

Jean Campbell: Now we come to the stimulating drugs, benzedrine, etc. They are supposed to be available only by prescription, but actually they don't have to be.

Mr. Braithwaite: Pardon me, that's not so.

Jean Campbell: I have information given me from an authentic source, a man who became a drug addict. From having been prescribed . . . from 1954 to 1957, he went from a good job as a mechanical engineer, to the gutter. He was literally often picked up in the gutter by the police. He is willing to tell you the names of chemists who gave him supplies from under the counter; and supplies can also be got from what I believe are called "houses."

Mr. Braithwaite: I would like those chemists' names.

Announcer: I'm sorry, your time is up.

The abrupt ending to the interview, just as Miss Campbell and Mr. Braithwaite were getting into their stride, rather disconcerted her. Outside the studio later, she explained that she had been promised 15 minutes for her "Rolling Pins," but because the programme was running some minutes late when she began, her feature had to be "chopped off."

Life in a television studio, from what I have observed on my home television set, is inclined to be like that.

But I rather thought Mr. Braithwaite came out on top, even so.—Dulcie Foard.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

THE NITROFURANS

The nitrofurans are a distinct class of antimicrobials, unrelated to sulphonamides or antibiotics. Furfural was the first furan compound to be described—by Döbereiner in 1832, in the course of his sugar distillation studies. Marquis first demonstrated that furan could undergo nitration, but it remained for Dodd and Stillman, years later, to discover that a 5-nitro derivative of furfuraldehyde had bactericidal properties.

Action:

The selective antibacterial action of the nitrofurans appears to be unique—it is undoubtedly quite different from that of the sulphonamides or antibiotics. Nitrofurans act as hydrogen acceptors, so interfering with cellular respiration. They also inhibit carbohydrate metabolism at an early stage in the Krebs cycle. Such fundamental interference with cellular metabolism would be expected to result in the nitrofurans being active against a wide range of bacteria. This is borne out by clinical experience over 15 years. A wide range of bacteria are sensitive to all nitrofurans and furthermore do not become resistant to them.

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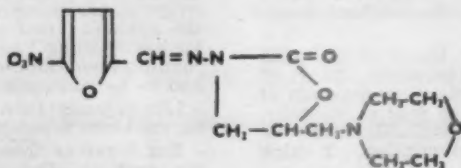
A nitrofuran (nitrofurazone, i.e., "Furacin") was first used in the final years of World War II for chronically infected war wounds that had failed to respond to sulphonamides and penicillin.

Later, nitrofuran compounds developed were nitrofurantoin ("Furadantin") administered orally for bacterial and for some protozoal infections of the genito-urinary tract; Furazolidone ("Furoxone") which is bactericidal against bacillary dysentery, bacterial food poisoning and non-specific diarrhoeas.

The most recent compound of the group is furaltadone ("Altafur"), which has a broad spectrum. Bacteria that have shown consistently high sensitivity to furaltadone include Staphylococci, Clostridia, Bacilli and Bacterium coli. Nearly all streptococci are sensitive, especially Streptococcus pneumoniae (Diplococcus pneumoniae), and so are most salmonellae. Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Pasteurella, Vibrio and Erysipelothrix also fall into this sensitive group.

Formula of furaltadone:

3-(5-nitro-2-furfurylideneamino)-5-(4-morpholinomethyl)-2-oxazolidone



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Vitamin B ₁	0.9 mg.
Vitamin B ₂	1.8 mg.
Vitamin B ₆	1.5 mg.
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Vitamin C	30 mg.
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Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our general meeting on April 7 we had the largest attendance of members for a long while. Whether this was due to the innovation of a buffet dinner preceding the meeting or interest in the subject of our guest speaker's talk, it was most gratifying to see so many members. On this occasion, through the courtesy of Miss M. Witt, the meeting was held in the Lyceum Club, an ideal spot for a warm night, as several of us had our meal on the roof garden opening from the delightful "Blue Room."

After coffee, Miss Anderson introduced our guest speaker, Miss Molly Burgess, who has been a member of our Association for many years, and had just returned from Korea, where she has been dispensing in a hospital at Pusan for the past 12 months. Miss Burgess illustrated her talk with coloured slides showing us pictures of street scenes in Pusan, the hospital and staff and the surrounding countryside, with the Koreans at work in the fields and in the market place. Miss Burgess spoke very highly of the Korean people, who are a very friendly and happy people—very poor, working hard with primitive tools, but always laughing.

Korea is a very backward country. There are few cars, there are few roads and modern buildings—practically no telephones. In fact, there are no amenities that we take for granted in a civilised country. The women, who all have a beautiful posture, carry everything on their heads—enormous weights sometimes—in large flat containers. Water is carried by the men in two large drums suspended from a yoke carried across their shoulders. Crops are sown and harvested all by hand; the grain is sifted and crushed in a similar manner. The country in spring is beautiful and just as beautiful in its autumn colouring and when it is snow covered in winter.

We were all most interested, and only sorry that time prevented Miss Burgess telling us more.

In proposing a vote of thanks on our behalf, Mrs. Thompson suggested that perhaps at some future date Miss Burgess might show us more of her lovely pictures and tell us further details of a most interesting people and country.

The theatre party arranged for the "Music Man" on March 28 proved to be a huge success, over 250 chemists and their friends attending this bright musical the night before the opening of our new college. The proceeds from this are to go to some amenity for the college.

Next month we have our annual meeting, and for the June meeting I.C.I. has arranged a theatre night for us in its new building and will show us films of some of its products.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting was held in the Lady Symon Lounge at the University on March 29. Seventeen members and four associates were present. The President, Miss Z. Walsh, welcomed members, including Mrs. H. Morrow, who has recently returned from a trip around the world.

Miss Walsh informed those present that the Federal Prize had been awarded to Miss P. Stanfield in South Australia.

Reports were presented by Miss Walsh (President's report), Mrs. E. Wilkins (N.C.W.), Mrs. J. Maloney (Federal) and Mrs. B. Ewer (Treasurer).

The Committee for 1960 is as follows:—

President: Mrs. Denise Maloney.

Immediate Past President: Miss Zeta Walsh.

Vice-President: Mrs. Heather Southcott.

Treasurer: Mrs. Barbara Ewer.

Secretary: Mrs. Helen Morrow.

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. Betty Carroll.

Publicity: Miss Helen Jenner.

Other Member: Mrs. Pat Madigan.

After the election of officers, the new President took the Chair and thanked the meeting for the honour they had shown her. She also paid tribute to the inspiring leadership of the retiring President, Miss Walsh, particularly during the P.A.A. Conference in May, 1959.

After formal business had been completed, Mrs. H. Morrow showed pictures taken during her recent trip abroad, including those taken in New Zealand, Fiji, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., London, Edinburgh and Switzerland.

On April 10 a group of members and associates visited the Queen Elizabeth Hospital at Woodville. During morning tea the Administrator, Mr. Treagus, briefly outlined the layout of the hospital, after which he conducted a tour of the hospital. Highlights were the efficient set-up in the wards, the particularly fine out-patients' department and the interesting use of colour throughout the hospital.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF N.S.W.

The April meeting of the N.S.W. Association was held on April 13, when the members were the guests of Imperial Chemical Industries. Twenty members, accompanied by several friends met at the thetrette, I.C.I. House, Macquarie Street, Sydney. A preliminary business meeting was held at 6 p.m., chaired by the President, Mrs. Curry.

Following the meeting, we were entertained by a most interesting film programme, which included "Enterprise" and "Vineyards of France." Supper was served, during which Mrs. Webber expressed the thanks of all those present to Mrs. Lofthouse, of I.C.I. Pharmaceutical Division, for providing such an entertaining and instructive programme.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 8, 1960.

The London Scene

Spring has returned to London, and the population is perhaps happier than usual. The visit of the President of the French Republic and Madame de Gaulle has given a touch of pageantry to the scene. The Queen and the State visitors have driven to Buckingham Palace, the President has been received at lunch at the Guildhall with the Lord Mayor, addressed Parliament, visited the opera, and there has been a display of fireworks in St. James's Park. Only the many tame and wild bird inhabitants of the Park objected. Among the decorations awarded, the name of Sir Hugh Linstead, Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, appears as a Commandeur of the Legion d'Honneur. When the tumult and shouting has died down, and the President and General has departed, the nation generally, and Londoners in particular, are looking forward to the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret.

At the beginning of April, in our own narrower field, Bloomsbury Square and its environs presented a less familiar appearance to the pharmaceutical eye, as the Council had made a gesture of goodwill to the Scottish Department by deciding to hold its meeting in Edinburgh, so that the members of Council who are often to be seen strolling together in and around the gardens in the Square, were absent, as well as Mr. Adams and other senior officials.

Inside the Society's headquarters at Nos. 16 and 17 Bloomsbury Square, there is a hive of activity. Much of the ground floor, first floor and basement is being reconstructed following the acquisition of the freehold of the premises. The current issue of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" shows a picture of a steel girder weighing three-quarters of a ton, and twenty-three feet in length, being transferred through a first-floor window. It will be used to strengthen the building, which is well into its second century of existence.

Oral Contraceptives

The possibility of the production of a non-injurious oral contraceptive has received wide publicity in Britain during the past few weeks, both in the press and on television. At a press conference in March, the Chairman of British Drug Houses Ltd., Mr. Geoffrey Ely, said that the company had discovered what might prove to be an inexpensive, harmless and convenient method of securing family planning and population control by means of a tablet taken by mouth by women for not more than twenty days each month. He went on to say that the meeting had been called because of the duty to help shareholders in making up their minds about the Fisons offer (see earlier News Letter), otherwise the announcement would have been made to the company's annual general meeting in June. Mr. Ely pointed out that there was no certainty that clinical trials might not discover problems in connection with the discovery that had not been apparent in laboratory tests. But the barometer was so far reading "set fair"

on one of the most important ventures that the company had undertaken in its research laboratories.

Dr. Frank Hartley, the company's scientific services director and a former chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, said that his company has discovered completely new progestationally active substances up to 200 times more active than any previously known. He said that the natural progestational hormone, if given to the woman before ovulation would normally occur, could prevent ovulation and hence conception. Several chemical substances which acted like the natural progestational hormone had been used in medicine to correct menstruation disorders and to prevent abortion. But they had all been expensive and nearly all of them caused harmful side effects if given frequently over any length of time. Some of these progestationally active substances had been studied in the United States and Puerto Rico as ovulation inhibitors to prevent conception, but because of the dosage of these substances required to secure inhibition of ovulation they were expensive to use—about 1/- per day. Studies in mice, rats, rabbits and dogs with the substances discovered by B.D.H. had confirmed their ovulation inhibitory potency and being purely progestational in action they were found to be free from the side effects which in women could cause menstrual irregularities on the one hand (so-called oestrogenic effects) or hair growth, change of libido, or weight changes (so-called androgenic or masculinising effects) on the other. Dr. Hartley emphasised that it would be at least three months before tests could begin on women, under medical supervision. Only after about twelve months of clinical tests in women would it be possible to reach conclusions as to whether the products were as effective and as free from harmful effects as was at present believed. There are seven substances concerned, of which two have shown outstanding activity, though only one may be finally developed.

In Parliament, the Minister of Health was asked whether he would refer to the Medical Research Council the claims made for oral contraceptives, and arrange to have tests conducted with adequate safeguards against undue risks to volunteers from side or long-term effects. In his written reply, the Minister, Mr. D. Walker-Smith, said that he did not think this was necessary; he was informed that the M.R.C. had for long been sponsoring fundamental research into the affecting of human fertility and infertility.

Drug Testing Scheme

Although nothing official has been published, the Deputy Secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Mr. J. Wright, recently told a meeting of North of England pharmacists that there would be changes in the Testing Scheme. At present, time effort and expense were wasted in dealing with cases of minor departures from official standards. In connection with the discussions, they had received from the Ministry a draft of a revised drug testing scheme which included one fundamental change; there would be a different method of dealing with cases in which departure from official standards was "not substantial." A copy of the certificate of analysis would be sent to the chemist contractor, who would be given an opportunity, if he so wished, of getting a check analysis and of appearing before the Pharmaceutical Service Committee. If the contractor did not wish to appear, the case would merely be put on record. If, after a specified number of years (the period of time had not yet been agreed) there was a similar occurrence, the same informal procedure would be repeated. In other words, if there were no similar cases within that period the "slate would be wiped clean." This procedure would also apply to dressings where the departure resulted from a defect in manufacturing. As a result of this change there would be an appreciable reduction in the number of cases going before the Pharmaceutical Service Committees.

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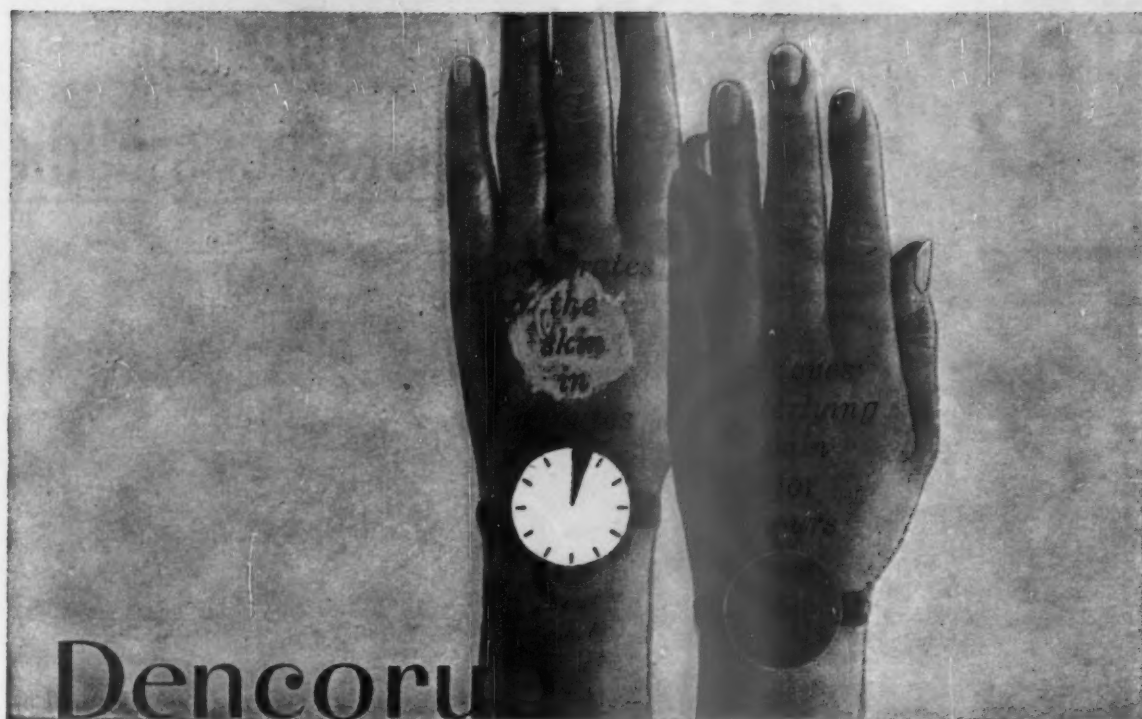
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The Nature of Supervision

The National Health Service Regulations require that all medicines should be dispensed under the "direct supervision" of a pharmacist, and under the Testing Scheme which has been in existence for the past ten years, it appeared that penalties for inaccurate dispensing were higher when there was a lack of supervision. The interpretation of this term seems to have varied from Executive Council to Executive Council, of which there are about 150 in England and Wales, but now a decision by the Ministry of Health has thrown some light on the subject. In the case in question, a firm of chemists in the North of England appealed against a decision which implied that direct supervision had not, in fact, been exercised. The inaccuracy of the final product was not in doubt as, in a formulary lotion, both the zinc and copper sulphates were deficient. The branch manager, however, was present at all times during the dispensing, but the Executive Council held that, in their opinion, that did not signify that there was direct supervision. The Council stated that it construed the phrase to mean exactly what it stated, and in their view that where dispensing is carried out by unqualified staff, all weights, measures and quantities must actually be checked by a registered pharmaceutical chemist. The branch manager was consulted by the dispenser, and the firm contended that this was supervision, even though the manager checked neither the calculations nor the final weights. The relevant portions of the Minister's decision is given in the following terms:

"The decided cases relating to what constitutes supervision do not afford very great assistance; but in the Minister's view 'direct supervision' need not involve actual checking of the assistant's work at every stage. It should rather be in the nature of general oversight by the registered pharmacist who should normally be present during the dispensing, aware of what the assistant is doing, and available for consultation. If nevertheless a mistake is made, it becomes his mistake and has to be considered accordingly. The Minister has considered carefully how the manager stood in relation to this test prescription, and what knowledge he had of it and of its dispensing, and he cannot be satisfied that there was any absence of direct supervision for the purposes of the Regulations and to that extent he hereby allows your appeal."

The Minister directed, however, that the Council should withhold £5 from the remuneration of the contractor.

Product Withdrawn

Two laboratory workers have recently confirmed earlier experiments which showed that rats and mice developed sarcomas after repeated injections of Imferon. It was found that the "dextran" fraction was inactive and a carcinogenic effect was attributed to the iron component. The manufacturers, Bengers Laboratories Ltd., had found that rats and mice and other species received many times the clinical dose without apparent effect to health. The "British Medical Journal," in an editorial article, maintained that although it was not possible to affirm or measure the hazard to humans, the facts available were already more than sufficient as a guide to wise policy. The evidence is entirely based on experiments on animals, and the company says that it is satisfied that in clinical practice the drug is harmless and their opinion, shared by many experts, is that patients who have received "Imferon" at any time need have no fear of cancer as a result. Nevertheless, in view of the alarm which has been created, the manufacturers have considered it their duty to inform the Ministry of Health that sales will be suspended for general use pending an independent re-examination of available evidence.

The Cost of Health

Each year the cost of the Health Service becomes higher, and the estimate for the financial year which began on April 1, involves a net cost of £583 million, equivalent to £20.7 million above the estimated cost in the year just ended, and some £46 million over the estimate of a year ago. These figures make no allowance for the proposed increases in doctors' salaries as recommended by the Pilkington Committee, and as given in last month's comments. Generally, the estimates indicate that rather fewer prescriptions are anticipated than in the past year, possibly in the region of £5 million over the whole of Britain. Ingredient costs, however, are expected to reach still higher totals, and the value of prescriptions will be in the neighbourhood of £85 million. The net figures for England are £72 million, for Wales £5.6 million, and for Scotland £8.2 million, and in addition chemists will receive over £11 million in direct payments from the public by means of the levy.

New hospital buildings will account for £28.5 million, and the figures for the running costs of hospitals includes contributions by patients which will be equivalent to some 7 million prescriptions being dispensed for out-patients. The whole cost of the Service is estimated to be £746 million. Appropriations from the payments made by all adults by means of their insurance contribution cards bring the net figure to that quoted above.

More For Prescriptions

The Minister of Health, Mr. Walker-Smith, in presenting the Supplementary Estimate for the year now ended said there was a gap of £5.7 million between the actual and revised Estimate for the pharmaceutical services. In this field precision in estimating was notoriously difficult to achieve due to the effects of epidemics, changes in prescribing practice and the introduction of new drugs. The original Estimate for 1959-60 was framed in the autumn of 1958, when it was expected that there would be 205 million prescriptions for the financial year. In the event, about 10½ million more prescriptions than had been expected had to be paid for in the first nine months of the financial year, largely due to the influenza epidemic of February and March last year. This seemed to point to a total of 217 million prescriptions to be expected for the year. In ten years the number of prescriptions had ranged between 202 million and 229 million, and 217 million was about half-way in this range, though there was always the hope that the figure might not be as high, particularly if there was not a major epidemic this spring.

Industry's Excellent Record

Mr. Walker-Smith went on to say: "We continue to be much concerned with the price of drugs and are very anxious to keep them to a reasonable minimum for the benefit of the taxpayer. The cost investigation in 1955 established that profits for unbranded standard drugs were not unreasonable and there is no reason to suppose that the position has changed since then. I think that in the field of standard drugs competition keeps prices reasonable, though I keep the position under review. For proprietary preparations we have an agreement for price regulation. It applies to most proprietary preparations. Its three-year trial period ends in June, and we are, in consequence, reviewing it. It is a complex problem, especially as the pharmaceutical industry is of considerable importance, going beyond the provision of drugs for the Health Service. It has, for example, an excellent export record of more than £40 million last year. There have, over the past few years, been some major advances in drugs, which have had tremendously important results. These advances have flowed from a substantial research programme conducted by the industry at its own expense, estimated at

about £5 million last year. Therefore, in view of all these factors, I think that our policy must have regard to two basic points: first, the desirability of obtaining drugs for the Health Service at reasonable prices; and, secondly, providing conditions favourable to further research and development in the industry. It is in this dual context that we are reviewing the voluntary price regulation scheme."

Premises Debarred

The National Health Service Tribunal has applied the unusual penalty and ultimate sanction under the Regulations by ordering the removal of a chemist contractor's name from the list. Consequently, this contractor cannot undertake National Health Service dispensing anywhere in Great Britain. A complaint was made by the local Executive Council that a medicine had been wrongly dispensed, and on four previous occasions within two years there had been similar breaches of the Terms of Service. The pharmacist had been endeavouring to carry on a small business, and the financial difficulties entailed had preyed on his mind. The Tribunal was absolutely satisfied that the pharmacist's errors were entirely due to his mental and physical condition, the low level of which was entirely owing to his working continuously for over 10 years without a holiday or break of any kind. Earlier, the pharmacist had taken a period of rest, but this measure could not be repeated on account of lack of money.

Examiners' Report

The March News Letter included some comments from the Board of Examiners' Report for Scotland. The Report of the Board for England and Wales shows that their candidates have weaknesses similar to those found farther North. In chemistry, too, many candidates appear to have had insufficient tuition in the correct manipulation for good balance. In pharmaceutical chemistry it was thought that a number of candidates concentrated during their studies on being able to answer a number of questions which are considered likely to be set in the examination. The examiners point out that they have little difficulty in identifying candidates who rely on memory rather than understanding, and knowledge of the principles underlying the practical work was often poor. In pharmaceuticals there had been a significant deterioration in the written part, in spite of the wider choice of questions. This unsatisfactory position was reflected throughout the syllabus and was not confined to any particular section. Although the practical work was generally better, one common fault is worthy of mention. Many candidates, in determining bacteriostatic potency, failed to mix the dilutions of the bactericide with the broth before incubation; false readings were therefore inevitable. Modern prescriptions, including many for proprietary preparations, were included in the prescription reading part of the examination. Candidates performed well in the new circumstances. Candidates now bring a wide range of books into the practical examinations. In a few groups in Practical Pharmaceutics I, some candidates spent too much time in consulting them, thereby wasting time which should have been devoted to the practical work. Your Correspondent, having read through Reports of Boards of Examiners for over 35 years, is of the opinion that students change little either in their habits or in their methods of tackling questions, and is fortified in this opinion by his own recollections both as a student and for a short time as a teacher.

New Books

The Operation of Sterilising Autoclaves. pp. 45, The Pharmaceutical Press, London. Price, 7/6 (post 4d.) U.K.

This is a report of a symposium held at Brighton Technical College in May, 1959. It was an all-day symposium held on a Saturday. The assembly hall at Brighton Technical College was filled to capacity.

At the morning session, under the chairmanship of Prof. H. Berry, there were two contributors, Dr. R. H. M. Savage and Mr. G. R. Wilkinson.

Dr. Savage, Chief Chemist, S. Maw, Son and Sons Ltd., spoke on "Principles Underlying Steam Sterilisation." He gave an account of the physics of steam, the avoidance of superheating, obtaining adequate penetration, and a debunking of the idea that the lethal property of saturated steam is a function of its latent heat.

"A bacterial spore . . . has such a minute heat capacity that provided it is placed in an atmosphere at sterilising temperature it would take that temperature almost instantaneously . . ."

Successful sterilisation is closely linked to the avoidance of superheating. "Water at ordinary temperatures is an innocuous substance, but raise its temperature and it will hydrolyse proteins, it will de-nature them and it will act in all kinds of ways upon the delicate substances of living tissues and eventually destroy them. This it will do in a very short time. It is for reasons such as this that superheated steam is an inferior sterilising agent; it does not allow the water content of the spore to increase."

Superheating is a result of air in the steriliser. The Medical Research Council report recommended that all new sterilisers should be fitted with a vacuum pump to withdraw most of the air. Dr. Savage has misgivings about the practicability of this recommendation, although it is clearly desirable on theoretical grounds. As a taxpayer, Dr. Savage calculates his personal debit, for installing vacuum pumps in every hospital in Britain, as sixpence. "They can have my sixpence now."

But, he continues, and all hospital pharmacists should note this: "From my own experience I know that the slightest defect in a vacuum pump will make it difficult to maintain a vacuum. Such apparatus would be satisfactory in the hands of a research-minded staff or in a factory, but I wonder what would happen if a high vacuum pump were installed in some out-of-the-way corner of a hospital and left neglected for years, as the sterilisers are at present."

Downward drainage sterilisers function satisfactorily. Sterilisers have been operated for years with about 3 degrees of superheating without a failure.

Dr. Savage's experience includes the sterilisation of 7,000,000 field dressings during the war. He believes that the only person who has the miscellaneous collection of knowledge that is needed for the responsibility of sterilising is the pharmacist. Dr. Savage is not a pharmacist, but has worked for many years in hospitals with both medical practitioners and pharmacists. His view is not meant to deny the overall medical responsibility for everything in a hospital, it is only an advocacy of delegating this responsibility.

Mr. Wilkinson, Head of the Pharmaceutical Research Department, Allen and Hanburys Ltd., spoke on "The Design of Pressure Steam Sterilisers." He discusses many aspects of autoclave design. He refers to the difficulties associated with the use of "hard" water, and distilled water as compared with a steam supply of good quality.

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"Young children tolerate daily doses of 10 to 40 mgm. without side effects, and for paediatric work pholcodine would appear to be far safer than codeine." — Cooper, P., *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, 1954, 469.

"It is less toxic than codeine and is effective in smaller doses. It is well tolerated by infants and children and does not cause constipation or digestive upset." — *Martindale*, 24th Ed., Vol 1, p. 935.

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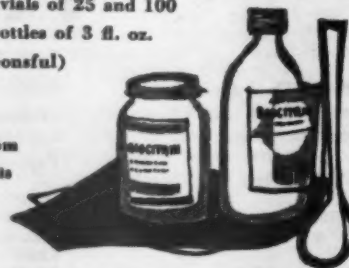
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- (ii) As the chamber is packed, so the circulation in it breaks down.
- (iii) Low transfer rate between the articles to be sterilised and the hot air.

Mr. Wilkinson lists seven basic requirements for the use of steam under pressure as a sterilising agent.

Ideally, steam should be dry and saturated. It can contain suspended water droplets when it is termed "wet." "Wet" steam has a lower total heat. A third state of steam exists, viz., for a given pressure it is drier and hotter than it would be if it were saturated. This is the state of superheat.

The transfer of steam in long runs of pipe is discussed, also the technical problems associated with valves and gaskets when vacuum pumps are used.

Mr. Wilkinson puts forward an ingenious possible explanation for the rapid attainment of sterilising temperature when high vacuum is used, in the sterilising of air-dried cotton.

There is further discussion on the use of pressure gauges, the "positioning" of thermometers, and the use of recording instruments and automatic control.

At the afternoon session, under the chairmanship of Prof. R. Knox, Professor of Bacteriology, Guy's Hospital Medical School, there were another two contributors, Dr. J. C. Kelsey and Dr. J. H. Bowie.

Dr. Kelsey, "medical trained" senior lecturer in Bacteriology at Guy's, spoke on "Methods of Testing the Bactericidal Efficiency of Steam Sterilisers." The difficulties of direct testing are emphasised. Indirect methods are discussed. Browne's tubes are claimed to be the most satisfactory indicators available. These tubes contain a red fluid which changes through amber to green on heating. They are sensitive to dry and moist heat. There are two types—one for temperatures between 110-121 deg. C. and the other for temperatures above 121 deg. C.

Indirect testing of steriliser efficiency bears analogy with phosphatase estimations on pasteurised milk. Direct bacteriological counts have virtually been replaced.

Dr. Bowie, another "medical trained" bacteriologist, is Senior Lecturer in the University of Edinburgh. He entitled his address "Operation and Use of Sterilising Equipment and Staff Responsibilities." Dr. Bowie speaks from the point of view, "safe systems of work," and is naturally and directly concerned with the "prevention of microbial contamination of the tissues of the patient." A lot is said on outbreaks of infection in hospitals, old and unsuitable equipment, domestic problems in hospitals, responsibility in hospitals, the magnitude and complexity of central supply.

Dr. Bowie is interested in "fool-proofing" sterilisation procedures. A detailed account is given of a quick cycle test assembly, made at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, in collaboration with the chief pharmacist, the architect, the chief engineer, the engineer, the chief laboratory technician and Dr. J. J. Perkins, a visitor to Edinburgh. The unit was designed for 500 ml. M.R.C. blood transfusion bottles.

Early in his paper Dr. Bowie poses the question, "In hospital, where does the pharmacist come in?" Also these questions are asked: "What is the province of the pathologist? Who is to be personally concerned and responsible for the development and running of the hospital central supply department?" This problem is given a lot of thought and space. The answer to the question, in Dr. Bowie's opinion, is given later, after much discussion. "For two main reasons I suggest that pharmacists—particularly if I may say so, those with a University degree—are more fitted than any other profession in hospital to take over the immediate development and management of sterile supply in hospital. First, the nature of the work and its organisation is a natural evolution of their present responsibilities in the

hospital world; for instance, bottled fluids to be supplied for use in hand basins at the side of surgical operating tables. Secondly, many pharmacists and their teachers have already gained extensive knowledge and practical experience in the development and in the intricacies of running large-scale production departments for sterile supplies both in pharmaceutical firms and in hospitals."

"The pharmacist facing the task has a mountain of trouble in front of him, but the goal is worth while."

Good selections from the discussion are appended. Chemists will find the printed remarks of Prof. Berry most interesting.

This booklet is an excellent reference for all students of pharmacy and, indeed, for all practitioners. Clearly, it should be in the possession of every hospital pharmacist.

The English have a genius for such symposia and for the follow through in publishing a highly discriminating printed version. Dr. J. C. Parkinson, Head of the School of Pharmacy, Brighton Technical College, and the publications department at Bloomsbury Square, both deserve congratulations.

At the symposium the reviewer, who was fortunate enough to be present, overheard the inevitable young "academic racehorse" say: "Nothing new—it has all been said before." To us, it was, a lot of it new, and had never been said collectively before, let alone at Brighton on a Saturday holiday. This type of symposium in print seems the sort of thing that makes a big nation a great one, and assures that Britain's most important export is brains. Is this just sentiment?

We were reminded during Mr. Wilkinson's paper of two sentences in Pasteur's lecture on his germ theory on April 30, 1887, to the Académie de Science. "I would only use lint, bandages and sponges which had previously been raised to a temperature of 130-150 deg. C. I would only employ water which had been heated to 110-120 deg. C."

Perhaps we haven't come so far.—N.C.M.

* * * * *

"World Health," by Fraser Brockington. Pp. 384 + index. Pelican Book A 425, 1958. Price in Australia, 7/6.

At a special ceremony recently held to mark its twelfth birthday the World Health Organisation announced that "more than half of the world's population of 2,800 million live under the threat—real or potential—of malaria. But in countries, totalling between a quarter and a third of the world's population, the figure of about 250 million malaria cases occurring annually until 1950 had been reduced by 30 per cent. at the end of 1955, and by a further 20 per cent. by the end of 1957. In the same period deaths from malaria—the world's costliest disease—fell from 2,500,000 a year to one million, according to recent estimates.

To meet its responsibilities in the fight against the disease until the end of 1961 it needed about £2,850,000 sterling."

This fight against malaria is just one of the activities of the World Health Organisation cited by Prof. Brockington in his survey of the first ten years' work of W.H.O., which is included in his book, "World Health."

The first part of the book is occupied with a discussion of the meaning of health and public health, and some stimulating chapters in which Prof. Brockington deals with the chief factors concerned in world health and their very complex inter-relationships. Not only are factors such as industrialisation, geography, physical conditions, development and occupation dealt with, but the important part played by racial customs, superstitions and social conventions is also stressed. He presents the problem of world health as a social one.

The history of public health is then traced, showing how the present-day idea of public health—"the highest measure of health for all—not only the privileged few," started in the Western world and then spread, though it was at first essentially a national problem and only later became a matter of international collaboration. The origin of this international collaboration in public health was found in the fear of spread of epidemics. The

obvious remedy against the possibility of contagion was quarantine, so it was the subject of quarantine which brought the first international meeting in 1851 and nine further meetings.

These meetings, though unfruitful in themselves, gradually brought about the idea of a permanent international organisation and L'Office Internationale d'Hygiene Publique, popularly known as the Paris Office, came into being in 1909.

Later the Geneva Office, the health organisation of the League of Nations, was created, and later still, after World War II, the work of the Paris and Geneva Offices was absorbed into a new world-wide organisation, the World Health Organisation. This had much wider terms of reference than any previous international body concerned with world health, with its stated objective, "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health," as "one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition."

The book traces this development of international health organisations, surveying the first ten years' work of the World Health Organisation and its final part is devoted to statistics—the purpose, sources and inadequacy of vital and health statistics, the use of sampling and of surveys for these and the standardisation of recording.

Obviously intended for all who are interested in and concerned with work associated with world health, this book gives not only a history of public health, but also current views on health problems and, since those concerned with public health are, in the author's own words, "versed in a variety of techniques," it "deals little with technicalities and much with values." It provides not only educative but stimulating reading for the interested layman as well as the specialist, dealing with a vast subject which raises great issues. These issues have to be faced if health in its widest sense is to be everyone's heritage, and books such as this, which arouse the interest of the layman and which could inspire those intending to take up a career in the field of public health, are to be highly recommended.—D.A.N.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

"THE WORLD OF THE INFINITELY SMALL"

A review of this book by Mr. L. J. Ludovici was published in our issue of August 31, 1959.

The remarks of our reviewer have drawn from the author the comment that the book was deliberately kept free of technicalities. The reason was that the book was meant chiefly for the upper forms of schools so that young people could get a general introduction to the subject of microbiology in its historical aspects. The author believes there is no other book which fulfills the purpose other than Dr. Winslow's far more advanced and general studies.

The author's concluding comment is that the purposes and intentions of books are all too often undeclared by the publishers and therefore not made clear to reviewers.

Trade Notes

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As from April 25, 1960, by arrangement with The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co. Inc., U.S.A., Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., has transferred responsibility for production and distribution of "Dencorub" to Pharmedica Pty. Ltd., Forrester Street, Kingsgrove.

From the above date, all orders for Dencorub should be sent to Pharmedica Pty. Limited, Forrester Street, Kingsgrove, N.S.W.

LACTAGOL—NEW IMPROVED FORMULA

Salmond and Spraggon Australia Pty. Ltd. advises that the formula for Lactagol has recently been changed, and this slight change in formula has also made a difference to the taste. As a result of this chemists may receive queries and perhaps isolated complaints from some consumers. The actual change to the formula is that Edestin has been replaced by Iodocasein, Calcium Acetate and Sodium Citrate.

It should be pointed out to consumers that the therapeutic value of the product has been greatly enhanced by the formula change.

All batches of Lactagol bearing batch nos. subsequent to and including Batch No. 81, will be the new improved formula.

VISIT FROM WINTHROP PRESIDENT

American visitor, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, President of Winthrop Laboratories, arrived recently in Australia to represent Sterling Drug Inc. at the official opening of the new £14 million laboratories of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. at Ermington, N.S.W., on May 11.

Dr. Klumpp has been Winthrop President since 1942, and was recently elected to the Sterling Board of Directors. He attained his B.S. degree at Princeton and his M.D. at Harvard Medical School. Before joining Sterling, Dr. Klumpp was President of the American Pharmaceutical Council; Chief of the Drug Division of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration; Director of Drugs, Food and Physical Therapy, and Secretary of the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry, American Medical Association.

Recently Dr. Klumpp was appointed by the Governor of the New York State, Gov. Rockefeller, to the newly-created Governor's Council on Rehabilitation.

ADVERTISING FOR NEW MODESS

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. is now distributing nationally a new "Modess" napkin incorporating an improvement in the form of a Masslenn cover.

The new non-woven fabric the company has developed retains the softness of Masslenn, but in addition incorporates what they describe as a "Magic Channel" of protection, consisting of a panel of small perforations centred along the length of the napkin cover. The open texture of the "Magic Channel" permits quicker absorbency, therefore affording greater protection.

The new product will continue to be marketed as "Modess with Masslenn cover," each pack carrying the line "With Magic Channel" to denote that it is the new product.

This month a spectacular advertising campaign to introduce this new product featured unusual and eye-



Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp.



Against any background...
your goods will sell on sight in beautiful,
practical **NYLEX**® polythene containers

Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, household and industrial chemicals, foods, beverages and cosmetics have discovered the benefits of packing their products in an almost infinite variety of rugged, lightweight polythene squeeze bottles, large polythene containers and other applications of the adaptable blow moulding process in plastics.

Beauty, economy, efficiency, non-corrosiveness and saleability are all combined in this fascinating new container development.

Moulded Products (Australasia) Ltd., Australia's largest plastics organisation, has a broad range of stock designs that can be put into production at a moment's notice. Should you require a special shape, the Packaging Division executives will be glad to help you. Your pack can be produced in almost any base colour, and printed designs present no difficulty.

If you think plastics could solve your packaging problems, get in touch with Moulded Products and talk things over. Many manufacturers have been glad they did.



Moulded Products
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FALCOPEN V

**Tablets
Capsules**

2

Now a choice of
2 ways for effective
Oral Penicillin
Therapy unaffected
by Gastric Acidity

**The advantages
of the oral
route are
indisputable**

Package Size

The maximum number which can be prescribed under the N.H.S. is 24 capsules or tablets of 125 mg. or 12 capsules or tablets of 250 mg.



**Avoid reactions
to oral
Penicillin by
Prescribing
Falcopen V
Capsules**

Acute Conditions

For acute conditions an initial injection of either Aquacillin or Megacillin is suggested. Thereafter the treatment can be continued with Falcopen V.

N.H.S. item No. 595

** Prepared by the Bacteriological Division of*

F.H.FAULDING & CO., LTD., AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA'S LEADING MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1845

catching illustrations. One featured a "pink-haired" girl reading a floral newspaper, and another a blonde with a lorgnette made of flowers.

Point-of-sale display material now available also features this "pink-haired" girl. Its use on Modess displays will create extra demand for New Modess, and stimulate impulse sales.

POCKET COMPENDIUM OF AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS

The 1960 issue of the Commonwealth Statistician's booklet—Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics—has just been released at the price of two shillings, or 2/5, including postage.

Measuring less than 4½ in. by 3½ in. and weighing a mere two ounces, its compact form and wide range of topics will doubtless appeal to all who require general information on Australia and its people.

In particular, business men travelling overseas will find these little booklets valuable media for dissemination of information among their colleagues abroad.

The wide range of subject matter is illustrated by the following selection:—

Balance of Payments	Livestock
Banking	Minerals
Building	National Income
Crops	Oversea Trade
Dwellings	Population
Education	Price Indexes
Employment	Production
Food Consumption	Public Finance
Hire Purchase	Retail Sales
Hospitals	Transport
Insurance	Wage Rates

In addition, the Compendium lists the members of the Commonwealth and State Ministries, Commonwealth Parliament, the Commonwealth Judiciary, also Australian Diplomatic and Consular Representatives overseas, Diplomatic Representatives of other countries in Australia, and principal Commonwealth officials.

A chronological table of principal events since Captain Cook's first voyage to Australia in 1770 rounds off a veritable mine of information packed into some 240 pages.

Copies are available from the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State, the Government Printer, Canberra, or the Commonwealth Sub-Treasury in each capital city.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 28/3/60.

Chemists' Section: Alterations

Size	Retail		Wholesale
		Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.	Doz.
No. 2	3/3	Ipana Tooth Paste—	
		Giant	25/11
		3 doz. lots	23/-
No. 3	4/3	Ipana Tooth Paste—	
		Economy	32/10
		3 doz. lots	30/1
No. 4	5/3	Ipana Tooth Paste—	
		Family	38/3
		3 doz. lots	37/2

Notified 6/4/60—

General Section: Additions

		World Agencies Pty. Ltd.	
No. 1	4/2	Bengers Food	39/7
No. 2	7/3	Bengers Food	69/5
No. 3	13/3	Bengers Food	126/7
		Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. Ltd.	
	2/2	Insectibane Powder	19/6
		General Section: Alterations	
		World Agencies Pty. Ltd.	
Small	3/-	Schumann's Mineral Spring Salts	27/-
Large	4/6	Schumann's Mineral Spring Salts	40/6
		Rocke, Tompsitt & Co. Ltd.	
No. 1	2/-	Golcryst	16/-
No. 2	4/-	Golcryst	32/-
		Chemists' Section: Additions	
		World Agencies Pty. Ltd.	
	4/6	Tynees Teething Jelly	36/-
	4/6	Tynees Sooth-O-Lene	36/-

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

On speaking to many of the students in Queensland I have been repeatedly asked, "What is IPSF?" To enlighten those who do not know much more than what the letters stand for, hereunder is a concise account of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation.

Firstly, the history of IPSF. Desirous of establishing an international pharmacy students' organisation, a Preparatory Commission was called by the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association. The idea of forming such an organisation originated in the mind of Stephen Challen, and was carried into practice by Sidney Relf —both of whom were successive secretaries of BPSA. IPSF was founded in London in 1949 with ten countries as full members. Today IPSF has representation in over 24 countries, of which 19 are full members. From the start it was the desire to form a professional, non-political organisation which would unite national pharmacy student groups and their members. The organising of IPSF was fostered by the parent organisation, the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique (FIP).

Secondly, its composition. The Executive consists of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and three Chairmen. These latter three preside over Committees for Education, Information and Student Exchange. In addition, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the annual Study Tour joins the executive for a one-year term. The other members of the executive are elected for two-year terms at the biennial conferences. At the annual meetings of the Council, the executive as well as delegates and observers from member countries, are present. Each full member of IPSF has one vote at Council meetings. General Assemblies are held during the biennial Conferences, which in turn are arranged in conjunction with the annual IPSF Study Tours and Council Meetings. At a General Assembly each full member has two votes. Elections and changes of constitution are dealt with only by the General Assembly. Special Commissioners act as liaisons and co-ordinators for IPSF in large areas or continents, where individual countries do not have full membership in IPSF. By 1960 IPSF has Commissioners for North America, Latin America, India and East Asia, Australia and South Pacific, Eastern Europe and the Near East, and Africa. Liaison Secretaries act as representatives of IPSF in each member country. They are nominated by national pharmaceutical student organisations and are usually their delegates to meetings of the Federation.

Thirdly, Its Objectives

(a) To establish a permanent form of contact between national and local associations and societies of pharmaceutical students.

(b) To promote an exchange of ideas and encourage international understanding by correspondence, visits and exchanges of students.

(c) To encourage the development of national pharmaceutical students' associations.

(d) To collate opinions and information on the subject of pharmaceutical education and to suggest improvements where necessary with the final aim of attaining unification of pharmaceutical education, and to publish reports.

(e) To co-operate with other International Students' Organisations on a cultural and scientific plane only.

(f) To organise annual international pharmaceutical students' reunions.

(g) To preserve the transactions of the annual conferences, to classify the subjects which have been dealt with and to carry into effect the decisions made.

(h) To encourage full dissemination of scientific and professional knowledge and literature, especially in respect of pharmacy.

(i) To publish a student bulletin as an official organ.

(k) To encourage social and cultural activities between its members.

Finally, the activities of IPSF: Reunions of pharmacy students and young pharmacists are organised by IPSF in different countries each year. Meetings, symposia, receptions, excursions, visits to pharmacies and factories and social activities form Study Tour programmes, which enable participants to observe and study pharmacy in the host country. Participants have opportunities to become acquainted with many colleagues from all over the world. Such friendships and the resulting exchange of ideas are invaluable in promoting the spirit of international fellowship among future leaders of pharmacy. During Study Tours, meetings of the executive and delegates are arranged to report and discuss Federation activities.

Through the IPSF Student Exchange Programme students or recent graduates may work and observe in foreign countries for one to three months. Places in hospital pharmacies may also be arranged. Host pharmacists or factories normally provide living expenses and/or pocket money, although exchange students must pay for the journey themselves. Detailed information on the exchange programme may be found in the IPSF News Bulletin or obtained from the Student Exchange Chairman.

Published five times a year, the IPSF News Bulletin serves as a link between the Federation and its members. It provides news of pharmacy student activities throughout the world, information on IPSF meetings, and plans, articles on pharmaceutical education and related matter.

Unfortunately NAPSA is unable to participate fully

S.U.P.A. ROWING EIGHT



Stroke, Esa Schroder; 7, Eddie Newman; 6, Carl Graffeo; 5, Anthony ("Rip") McHugh; 4, Peter Wormold; 3, Peter Ward; 2, Ron Monson; bow, John ("Killer") McCoy; cox., Robert Wright.

in all the aspects outlined above because of its somewhat isolated position. However, by means of correspondence, exchange of bulletins and perhaps in the near future exchange of students, we can still play a large part in its organisation. As far as we know, NAPSA has the greatest number of members of any of the full members of IPSF, so for this reason alone we should show more interest in IPSF, our parent body. In the next issue of the "A.J.P." I hope to give you an insight into the working of the Student Exchange Programme. Previously we have been unable to contribute to this exchange because of our limited vacation. However, with the new university courses in two States, some exchanges may be arranged.

—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer,
N.A.P.S.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

April Report

The election of office-bearers for 1960 was completed at the last general meeting. Results as follows:—

Treasurer: Miss Patricia O'Connor.

Year Secretaries—

Second Year: Miss Wendy Robinson.

First Year: Miss Bernice Cameron.

Sports Representatives—

Second Year: Mr. Ian McDonald, Miss Alyson Payne.

First Year (Old Course): Mr. Maurice Mountain, Miss Josephine Messner.

First Year (New Course): Mr. Paul Mahoney, Miss Jennifer Jay.

N.A.P.S.A. Representatives: Miss Wendy Robinson, Miss Ann Forman.

Co-Editors "Mortar Monthly": Mr. Ian McDonald, Mr. David Bradbury.

The S.U.P.A. Ball is to be held on May 13. It is to be a masked ball (the masks to hide the circles under the eyes of the overworked, underpaid, etc., pharmacy students). Members of the Ball Committee are: Mr. Ron Monson, Miss Estelle De Boos-Smith, Miss Julie Bolton, Miss Patricia Morley, Mr. Graham Steel.

A feature of Commem. Day (May 3) will be the traditional flour battle between Pharmacy and Engineering. Pharmacy's underhand practice of incorporating gentian violet and brilliant green into the flour was plainly in evidence in other years—mainly on the Engineering men. However, it was whispered that some of those queer-coloured people walking around afterwards belonged to our side.

Lady in the limelight is Esa Schroder, the only girl in the inter-faculty regatta. Esa rowed stroke for the Pharmacy crew. Unfortunately Pharmacy didn't get a place. Better luck next time.

Ahead of us now is the job of raising the money for Congress, which is to be held here in 1962. Plans for raising the money are many and varied and, short of bank robbery, anything is being considered.

Members of the Congress Committee are: Miss Patricia O'Connor (Treasurer), Miss Ann Coxon, Mr. Warren Campbell, Mr. Mick Agaras.—C. Holden, L.P.O.

Popular

VITAMINS *by* ROTARY

The following range of Vitamin Preparations are available from Rotary Tableting Corporation Pty. Ltd. at nett bedrock quotations.

Vitaminorum Compound B.P.C.

Chocolate-coated Tablets.
Containers of 1000 and 5000.

Vitamin B Group

Standard Hospital Formula.
Compressed Tablets.
Containers of 1000 and 5000.

Vitamin B Group Forte

Special Hospital Formula.
Compressed Tablets.
Containers of 1000.

Vitamin B₁ B.P.

Compressed Tablets.
Seven strengths:
3 mg., 5 mg., 10 mg., 20 mg., 25 mg.,
50 mg. and 100 mg.
Containers of 1000 and 5000.

Ascorbic Acid B.P.

Vitamin C.
Compressed Tablets.
Four strengths:
25 mg., 50 mg., 100 mg., and 250 mg.
Containers of 1000 and 5000.

Riboflavine B.P. 5 mg.

Vitamin B₂.
Compressed Tablets.
Containers of 1000.

**Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
25 mg. B.P.C.**

Vitamin B₆.
Compressed Tablets.
Containers of 1000.

Vitamin E

Stabilized Alpha-Tocopherol Acetate.
Compressed Tablets.
Two strengths:
10 mg. and 50 mg.
Containers of 1000.



TABLETS BY THE MILLION

ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION
PTY. LTD.

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New Modess... with NEW "Magic Channel"

Now, Modess has created the newest and finest napkin cover ever. With all the feminine softness of MASSLINN comes a new "Magic Channel" of protection.

Here's a feature worth talking about—a feature that will make more and more women want and buy Modess. Display the new point-of-sale material and get your share of the bigger demand for Modess.

**Spectacular
Advertising
support for
New Modess!**

*Full pages and
half pages in Australian
Women's Weekly and
Woman's Day every week.*

**IN FULL COLOUR
AND MONO**

★ A BETTER DISPLAY MEANS BIGGER SALES!

QUEENSLAND PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The year 1960 brings many changes to pharmacy students in Queensland, for no longer are we College students only, as this year pharmacy students are attending the University for the first year of the new pharmacy course. Nothing definite has yet been done about the association of this student body with Q.P.S.S., as they will be members of the Student Union within the University, and Q.P.S.S. will probably continue to function as a separate organisation.

At the first general meeting of the year the following Committee was elected:—

President: Russ Hawton.
Vice-President: Jim Paterson.
Deputy Vice-President: Dave Kelly.
Secretary: Margaret Kerr.
Treasurer: Doug Wallace.
L.P.O.: Margaret Mary White.
Textbook Officer: Al Guse.
Draught Editor: Claud Munro.

Two new positions were decided upon, those of Publications Officer (with regard to contributions to "The Pharmacy Student"), Paul Kingsford, and Travel Officer (for Congress, 1961), Tony Fiore.

A Social Committee was formed, thus we hope to ensure a first-class year in this respect. The first get-together was a day's car trip to Numinbah Valley and the Gold Coast, finishing with a beach barbecue at Mermaid Beach. Next event on the social calendar was the Freshers' Welcome dance, and this was delayed for a while so that the University pharmacy students could join in the fun. Although it was held so close to the Morgue, no one seemed to mind, and such a great evening it was, another dance is being plotted for the very near future.

This year Q.P.S.S. is trying out something new (for us, anyway) with regard to its meetings. Formerly held in the city at Drysdale's Chambers, they are now being held at the homes of the Committee members, on Sunday evenings (about every three weeks). So far they have been a wonderful success, and everyone seems to enjoy the evening, particularly the supper which comes afterwards. Many more students are coming along, so it looks as if we'll continue to have them in this form.—Margaret Mary White, L.P.O.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY P.S.A.

The Freshers' Welcome was held on March 14, and over 100 A.U.P.S.A. members attended. The evening consisted of a film show by Parke, Davis & Co., and this was followed by supper in the Lady Symon Lounge, which gave students an opportunity to chat. This was a most enjoyable evening.

A week later the annual general meeting was held, and the following officers for 1960 were elected:—

President: Michael Johnston.
Vice-President: Christine Phillips.
Secretary: Peter Warner.
Assistant Secretary: Con Maros.
Treasurer: Don Burge.
Social Secretary: Nancy Weir.
N.L.O.: Rosalie Martin.
Tincture Press Editor: Peter Bailey.
Textbook Officer: Meredyth Woods.

The reports of the office-bearers were read, and after discussion were accepted. Meredyth Woods, the retiring President, was warmly praised for her splendid effort in leading A.U.P.S.A. through a very important year. Michael Johnston, our new President, has been a very energetic worker for A.U.P.S.A., and many of you will remember him for his good work as "Kamp Kommandant" for Congress at Goolwa.

Plans are already under way for our ball this year, and with the very enthusiastic committee it should be an even greater success than last year. However, more of that next time.—Marg. Logan.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

At the first committee meeting for 1960 the following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Malcolm Cann.
Vice-President: Tony Windsor.
Secretary: Bill King.
Social Secretary: Roger Shem.
Treasurer: John Gibson.
Textbook Officer: Richard Arney.
Local Publicity Officer: Dudley Carr.
Script Editor: Bob Maxwell.
Sub-editor: Ron Ellams.

Committee Members: First Year—Dave Cruse, Michael Adams, Peter Leach and Jill Vernon. Second Year—Mary McWhinney. Third Year—R. Keals. Fourth Year—John Inglis, Kevin Keevil.

N.A.P.S.A. Liaison Officer: Kevin Power.

It is pleasing to note that Mr. Malcolm Cann was once again elected as President. Mr. Cann passed his final examinations last year, and it is felt that with the presence of a qualified member on the committee the Association will have a closer liaison with senior pharmacists.

On April 8 a Freshers' Welcome Night was held at the warehouse of Rumbles Ltd. Several interesting films were shown, as well as a few slides taken at last year's Congress in Adelaide. Supper and refreshments were provided by Rumbles, and a good night was had by all who attended. Our thanks go to Rumbles for its continued interest in the welfare of the Students' Association.

At the April committee meeting final arrangements were made for the Annual Pharmacy Students' Ball, to be held on May 16, at the Subiaco City Hall. This event promises to be the biggest and brightest ball yet to be held by W.A.S.P.A. All members of the pharmacy profession are invited to attend. Tickets are 35/- a double, and can be obtained from any of the committee members listed above.—Dudley Carr, L.P.O., 3 Carnarvon Crescent, Mt. Lawley, W.A.

TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

On March 16 the annual general meeting of T.P.S.A. was held. At this meeting the constitution came up for review, and was amended on a few minor points. The minutes of the N.A.P.S.A. annual general meeting had been ratified previously at an executive meeting, so with this out of the way the following officers were elected for 1960:—

President: Ralph Tapping.
Vice-President: Geoff Noar.
Secretary: Graham Rouse.
Treasurer: Euan Edwards.
Editor of "Sedative": Peter Johnstone.
N.A.P.S.A. Local Officer: Bob Palfreyman.
Assistant Secretary: Rowland Hill.
T.W.P.S.A. Liaison Officer: Miss Penny Westerman.
Supper Convenor: Miss Noel Welsh.
Publication Sub-Committee: Keith Brown, John Hardman, Robert Tremayne, Michael Bateman, Kevin Morgan.

Congress Sub-Committee: John Hardman, Miss Cecily Barwick, Gerard Strickland, Bob Palfreyman.

John Large, due to certain difficulties, was unable to stand for election to any of the above positions. He was, however, elected as an ex officio member of our executive. Dr. J. C. Burgin, our senior lecturer, was again invited to fill the position of patron for a further year.

On April 3 a trip to the Hartz Mountains was arranged, and at 8.30 a.m. nine members set forth. The day was a little bleak and the attendance poor, but those who went enjoyed themselves in spite of not quite reaching their goal.

Wednesday, April 6, saw the next monthly general meeting, and a barbecue was tentatively arranged for May 14. The universal problem of money raising again arose, and several suggestions are in the process of being investigated.

The 1959-60 "Trip to Parke-Davis"

Breaking all previous records, Sydney experienced a heat wave at the end of January, temperatures of well over 100 degrees persisting for nearly a week. These were the conditions that greeted the Parke-Davis Award Winners for 1959, on their arrival at Kingsford-Smith Airport on Sunday, January 24. Such, however, is the youthful enthusiasm which characterises the winners of this award that they were determined to let nothing spoil their enjoyment of the many functions and entertainments arranged in their honour by their hosts, Parke, Davis & Company.

The first arrivals were the Tasmanians, who were followed at various times during the day by the pairs from Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and finally New Zealand. They were all welcomed at the airport by Mr. V. C. Norris, Assistant Sales Manager, and transported to the city, where accommodation had been arranged at one of Sydney's leading hotels. There they were greeted by Miss Jean Keppie, Official Hostess, who resided at the hotel during the period of their stay in Sydney. By Sunday evening all were busy getting acquainted, and meeting the

N.S.W. winners, who had also arrived to take up residence at the hotel.

Monday morning, with a temperature of 110 degrees, commenced with a tour of beaches adjacent to Sydney, and the crowds on Bondi Beach aroused much comment for a normal working day. A buffet luncheon was provided at a well-known restaurant overlooking Botany Bay, where they were welcomed by Mr. T. J. White, General Manager, and Mr. F. W. Ritchie, Sales Manager. Then followed a trip through Sydney's National Park to the famous South Coast beaches, where everybody enjoyed a cool swim at Wattamolla Beach. Returning to the hotel in time for showers and a change of clothes, the group were entertained at a formal dinner by Mr. T. J. White and the executives of the company.

The following day marked one of the highlights of the visit, when a complete tour of the company's production centre at Caringbah was undertaken. Many and varied were the questions posed to the heads of each manufacturing division, and great interest was taken in the range of products produced at this plant. An informal dinner was enjoyed in pleasant surroundings at Gympie

P.D. AWARD WINNERS



Back Row: John Brownhill (N.S.W.), Malcolm Cooney (Tasmania), Peter Gilmour (Victoria), Rosalie Martin (S.A.), Theo. J. White, General Manager, Ray Fletcher (S.A.), F. W. Ritchie, Sales Manager, Pam Hall (N.S.W.), Russell Worth (New Zealand), Brian Hopkins (W.A.), and Peter Cotton (New Zealand).

Front Row: Joy Parcell (Old.), Jennifer Anderson (Old.), Cecily Barwick (Tasmania), Beverley Black (W.A.), Jean Keppie (Parke-Davis Hostess), and Lorna Hicks (Victoria).

Bay, overlooking Port Hacking, and whilst dancing was enjoyed by a few, the extreme heat was beginning to take some toll.



Some of the Award Winners with Mr. T. J. White at the Executives' Dinner at the Wentworth Hotel.

A visit to the Northern beaches from Manly to Palm Beach was undertaken on Wednesday, and the surf at Palm Beach was the first favourite until lunch, which was arranged at the Hotel Newport. Such delicacies as oysters and "chicken in the basket" received the full attention of the visitors, and after a leisurely trip back to the city a more formal dinner was once again enjoyed at the Wentworth Hotel. Then followed an evening at the Ballet, and a tired group returned to the hotel to join Mr. Ritchie at a farewell supper.

Thursday saw the departure of the winners to their home States, with the exception of those who had decided to remain in Sydney for a further period. Promises of future contacts and correspondence were made, and all were unanimous in their expressions of enjoyment as the winners of the "1959 Parke-Davis Award."

MYER'S CHADSTONE CENTRE

The development of Chadstone Regional Shopping Centre has generated wide interest in the retail trade throughout Australia.

Chadstone is Myer's first venture in 48 years outside the business heart of Melbourne, and is just 10 miles from the Bourke Street Emporium which has made the name Myer famous.

Australia's biggest drive-in venture, the estimated cost of the project is £6 million, including stock and fixtures.

Shoppers will be able to:

Park their cars free in the 2500-capacity off-street parking area which almost encircles the shopping centre. Leave their children with trained supervisors in a fully equipped playground.

Shop tenants are to have their own service area and deliveries will be made to freight bays alienated from the customers' parking area.

The American method of leasing shops is being introduced—rent being calculated by applying a low percentage to the sales of each tenant. This is subject to a guaranteed minimum designed to cover the bare costs of operating and maintaining the centre.

One of the lease conditions is that the tenants join a Traders' Association. The Committee of the Retail Traders' Association states that it will advise the management on service requirements, promotional and advertising programmes, general control and administration.

Extract from "The Retail Traders' Association of N.S.W.," March, 1960.

"P.P. GUIDE" Second Reprint

The Committee of Management of the Journal are pleased to announce that copies of a second reprint of the "P.P. Guide" are now available.

Unfortunately the first and second supplements are out of print and a further reprint of those supplements is not practicable.

The current offer is—

The "P.P. Guide" and all supplements

except the first and the second:

£4.12.6

Please complete the order below and forward same with your remittance to the Manager of the Journal in Melbourne.

Date.....

"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,"
18-22 St. Francis Street,
MELBOURNE, C.I.

"Prescription Proprieties Guide for Doctors and Chemists"

Enclosed is my cheque for £4/12/6 for one copy of the "P.P. Guide" 1959 (less the first and second supplements but including the other five supplements), in accordance with the announcement in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" (30/4/60).

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Doctor

Name.....

Block Letters Please.

Messrs.

Address for despatch
of Book and Supplements.....

State.....

(Kindly notify any change of address.)

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

R.A.A.M.C.

Lt. G. T. Hawksley ceased to be seconded whilst in the United Kingdom according to a notice published in the Commonwealth Gazette on February 25, 1960.

The same Gazette carries a notice that the age for retirement of **Major C. S. Davis** is extended until February 8, 1962.

A further notification is that the provisional rank of **Lt. B. P. McIntyre** is confirmed.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Meeting of the Federal Council

A lengthy report of the meeting of the Federal Council of the B.M.A. in Australia appears in "The Medical Journal of Australia" for March 26, 1960.

Office-bearers: Office-bearers appointed for the oncoming year were:

President: Dr. H. C. Colville.

Vice-President: Dr. A. J. Murray.

Honorary Treasurer: Dr. W. F. Simmons.

A New Medical Association:

Further reference is made to a proposal that an Australian Medical Association independent of, but affiliated with, the B.M.A. should be formed.

A general discussion on the proposition took place, and it was agreed that a committee to consider ways and means of forming such an association should be set up. As a steering committee, with authority to arrange discussions with the branches and any other medical bodies which the committee thought should be consulted.

Medical Services Agreement:

The General Secretary drew attention to the fact that the term of the current Agreement with the Commonwealth Government would expire on June 30, 1960. The matter had been referred to the branches, who were willing that the agreement should be renewed, but suggested that an increase in fees should be sought from the Government. It was resolved that such an approach be made to the Minister of Health.

Much time was devoted to a discussion of General Pharmaceutical Benefits, and arising from this a statement for transmission to the Minister of Health was approved. This statement included the following three paragraphs:

"In spite of this the Federal Council, having regard to the public interest, decided to recommend to members of the British Medical Association that they conform to the procedures laid down in the altered Pharmaceutical Benefits arrangements.

"There are still many anomalies and imperfections in these arrangements and the Federal Council will continue its efforts to have them rectified. After having observed the working of the scheme for six months the Council, at its next meeting, will review the whole position in the light of interests of both the medical profession and the public.

"In any future amendments or extensions of the National Health Act in which the medical profession is

directly or indirectly concerned unless it has been consulted and fully informed prior to its implementation the Government cannot necessarily expect the profession to co-operate."

The correspondence columns of the "Medical Journal of Australia" of March 26 contain a number of letters from medical practitioners on the subject of Pharmaceutical Benefits, and the leading article deals with the subject. The writer of this article states that the changes recently introduced have aroused strong but mixed feelings in the profession. It emphasises that there is widespread, practically universal, dissatisfaction, but within that general attitude reactions arrange from slightly irritated acceptance to frank hostility. The statement is made that feelings were running particularly high in New South Wales and Queensland, where it was known that a substantial proportion of doctors would be glad to have nothing to do with the scheme.

THE HIGHER APPOINTMENTS OFFICE

The attention of members is invited to the facilities provided by the Higher Appointments Office in each capital city of Australia. The Higher Appointments Office is a special unit within the Commonwealth Employment Service operating as a branch of the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service. One of its principal functions is to assist employers in finding staff for professional, technical, administrative and executive posts and to assist qualified applicants seeking positions of these types to obtain them. Contacts are maintained with employers, both large and small, in all sections of industry, commerce, and the public service, and the office is thus able to provide to its clients information about employment opportunities and the availability of people qualified in the Higher Appointments field. The Higher Appointments Office is in close touch with professional organisations, institutes, universities, technical colleges and other training institutions, and is also a focal point for employment enquiries from qualified people seeking to migrate to Australia, not only from Britain and other European countries, but also from other parts of the world. It is able to assist migrants on arrival in Australia to obtain positions where their qualifications and experience can be used to best advantage.

By reason of its association with the Commonwealth scheme for the re-establishment in employment of discharged members of the Permanent Forces the Higher Appointments Office has on its books, from time to time, officers with extensive experience in managerial, administrative, and technical posts who have become available for employment upon completion of their Army, Navy or Air Force career.

The Office has therefore a wide range of experienced applicants and is in an advantageous position to assist employers in the recruitment of high level staff.

Each Higher Appointments Office is linked with similar offices in the other States and the network of District Employment Offices throughout the Commonwealth, so that there is a Commonwealth-wide coverage both of those seeking positions and employers seeking staff.

Members wishing to discuss employment matters with the Higher Appointments Office are invited to do so at any convenient time. The address of the Office in

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

each capital city will be found in the Commonwealth Government section of the Telephone Directory under "Commonwealth Employment Service." Members residing in the country may write direct to the Officer-in-Charge of the Higher Appointments Office or make contact with him through the most convenient District Employment Office of the Commonwealth Employment Service. No fees are charged and the service is on a strictly confidential basis.

NEW CHIEF FOR COMMONWEALTH HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Major-General Refshaug Appointed

The appointment of Major-General W. D. Refshaug, C.B.E., Director-General of Army Medical Services, as the next Commonwealth Director-General of Health, was announced on April 12, by the Health Minister (Dr. Cameron).

General Refshaug will succeed Dr. A. J. Metcalfe, who is to retire in June.



A picture of Major-General Refshaug at the time when he held the rank of Colonel.

The new Director-General comes to the Commonwealth's top appointment in the health field at the early age of 47 years, after an outstanding career in the Army Medical Service and in civil hospital work. He is directing the current amalgamation of medical services in the defence forces, which is understood to be part of a far-reaching plan for the co-ordination of civil and defence medical administration in the event of war.

General Refshaug was born in Melbourne and educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and the University of Melbourne. He holds the degrees of MB and MS (Melbourne) and is also a Member of the Royal College of Gynaecology (London).

He was a resident at the Alfred and Royal Women's Hospitals, Melbourne, before joining the Second A.I.F. on the outbreak of World War II. He rose to be acting Director of Medical Services, 7th Division. In seven years with the A.I.F. he served in the Western Desert, Greece, Crete, Wau-Mobo, Salamaua, Ramu Valley and North Borneo, and was four times Mentioned in Dispatches.

After the war he was Medical Superintendent of the Royal Women's Hospital from 1948 to 1951, when he became Deputy Director of Army Medical Services. He was promoted Major-General and appointed Director-General of Army Medical Services in June, 1955.

The following tribute to General Refshaug's work in the post he is now relinquishing was supplied by an Army colleague:

Inspiring Leader

During his term as Director-General of Army Medical Services, General Refshaug has never relaxed his intense enthusiasm and drive, which have been an inspiration to all members of the Army Medical Services. He is well known for his scrupulous fairness, is willing to assist others at all times, and respects another's point of view.

His main object has been to maintain a high standard of positive health in the Army, so that the maximum manpower is available at all times in peace and war.

To achieve this aim, his energies have been directed towards keeping up a high standard of efficiency within the Army Medical Services, and also at providing advice and training for the remainder of the Army in the prevention of disease and the maintenance of positive health. In this regard he has maintained a high level of training at the R.A.A.M.C. School of Army Health at Healesville (Vic.).

It was at this school that in 1954 a nuclear medical exercise was conducted, when the first Australian simulated atomic explosion and its effects were demonstrated to senior officers of the Australian Military Forces. General Refshaug was a senior member of the directing staff for this exercise.

Undergraduates Scheme

He was instrumental in the adoption by the Army of the Medical Undergraduates Scheme, whereby medical students are subsidised during their course. In return they are required to serve for two or four years on completion of their hospital residency. The year 1960 has seen the highlight of this plan, with 12 medical graduates being appointed to the Australian Regular Army and posted to camp hospitals and as regimental medical officers.

During his term of office, General Refshaug has travelled extensively overseas, studying the Army Medical Services of other nations and using the knowledge gained for the benefit of the Medical Services and the Army. Among conferences he attended was the 16th Congress of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in Rome.

In addition to his overseas visits he was frequently on the move within Australia, as he strongly believed that the DGMS must be seen and be known to all members of the R.A.A.M.C., both C.M.F. and A.R.A. He held firmly to the precept that the Commanding Officer must be known to his men and be on the spot to advise and assist.

General Refshaug has always been conscious of the need for the medical profession to play a leading part in the training of qualified nurses, nursing being a vital hand-maiden to the Medical Officer. He has been the Chairman of the Education Committee of the College of Nursing, Australia, and also Chairman of the College Council.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. L. F. Holmes is now recorded as manager for Mr. C. Trotter at Campbelltown.

Mr. H. Burlinson relieved Mr. J. Pain of Hahndorf during March.

Mr. H. Salman is now conducting his own pharmacy at 123 Grange Road, Allenby Gardens.

Mr. C. Glassan, from Great Britain, is to join the S.A. Register of Pharmacists.

Messrs. H. G. and E. H. Wheller have registered a pharmacy in John Street, Salisbury.

Mr. Z. Rostek has opened his pharmacy on Morphet Road in Oaklands Park.

Mr. K. Glastonbury has been successful in the Interim Examination in Surgery for Fifth Year medical students.

Miss N. Cooper has been assisting in the Port Adelaide pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. Grist of Largs Bay.

Mr. F. Smith has been working at the Friendly Society Medical Association in King William Street, Adelaide.

Mr. M. Lazare has taken advantage of the reciprocal agreements with both Victoria and New South Wales and will work in those States.

Mr. G. Goldsack acted in March as locum for Mr. D. Webb of Yorketown, and for Mr. M. Brady Jnr. of the Friendly Society in Mt. Gambier.

Mr. H. G. Collyer went to Hawthorn for three weeks over the end of March and beginning of April to allow Mr. C. Gibson a holiday.

Mr. B. Millar is continuing his studies for a Degree in Science and working part time in the pharmacy department of the University of Adelaide.

Mr. Hampton Smith has purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. D. Cocks at 231 Magell Road, Maylands.

Mr. McMordie has now joined the permanent staff of the Pharmacy Department in the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. W. Meldrum visited Tumby Bay at the end of March under engagement by Mr. R. Hibble to stay well into April as manager.

Mr. B. Coovey has returned to South Australia and relieved Mr. E. Wheeler of Hindley Street, Adelaide, in the early part of March. He spent the remainder of the month with Bartold & Cox in Campbelltown.

Miss M. Dahl managed during March the pharmacies conducted by Mr. J. Cracknell of Gladstone and J. White & Sons, Grenfell Street, Adelaide, for the manager Mr. M. Pinchbeck.

Mrs. J. Bullock acted as relieving manageress for Mr. A. Brokensha of Cowandilla for both the opening and closing dates of March. Between those engagements she assisted Messrs. Saunders and Walker of Semaphore.

Early in April **Mr. R. Medlow** relieved Mr. B. Hayter of Ovingham. He spent the rest of the month and part of May at Walkerville under engagement by Mr. J. Windle.

Miss B. K. Perkins of New South Wales is now on the South Australian Register. She has been assisting Messrs. Porter and Penhall at both Albert Park and Royal Park.

During the end of March, **Mr. J. Stephens** acted as manager for Mr. Leyshon at Mt. Gambier. He spent the beginning of April with Mr. L. Davison of Croydon in a like capacity. At the end of that month he relieved Mr. R. Shinnick of Michaels Pharmacy, Alberton.

The President of the Pharmacy Board, **Mr. D. C. Hill**, and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, **Mr. D. J. Penhall**, visited Melbourne at the end of March to attend the opening of the new College of Pharmacy, conducted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Mrs. G. Allison and Mrs. R. Williams acted as relieving managers respectively.

ENGAGEMENT

Evans-Nicholls.—The engagement is announced of Margaret Ann, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. K. Evans, of Goodwood, to Peter James, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nicholls, of Nelson, New Zealand.

BIRTHS

Bannister (nee Hood).—To Pam, wife of Neil—a son (John Prescott), at McLaren Vale.

Bertram (nee Morrell).—To Felicia and John—a daughter. On March 20. (Sandra Jane).

Bourne (nee Retallick).—To Joan and Jock—a daughter (Jennifer Joan).

Fenn.—On April 11, at Keith Hospital, to Dorothy and Don—a daughter. (Margaret Anne).

Grooby (nee Watt).—To Margaret and John, at Calvary—a daughter (Mary Elizabeth).

Nicholls (nee Dawson).—To Rosalind and John, at Memorial, on March 26—a son (Phillip John).

Russell (nee Hossack).—On April 14, at Lyell McEwin Hospital, Elizabeth, to Pat and Norm—a daughter (Jane Patricia).

Saies (nee Hosking).—On April 5, at Memorial, to Philip, wife of David—a son.

Scarman (nee Holbrook).—To Lynette and Graham, at Burnside War Memorial Hospital—a daughter (Bronwen Lee).

DEATHS

Thomas.—On April 10, at his residence, 22 Kintore Avenue, Prospect, Herbert Carlin, husband of Mary and father of Fred, Netta and Bill. Aged 79 years.

de Waard.—At private hospital, on March 23, Pieter Carl, of Walter Avenue, Mitchell Park, husband of Gwen and father of Debra. Aged 28 years.

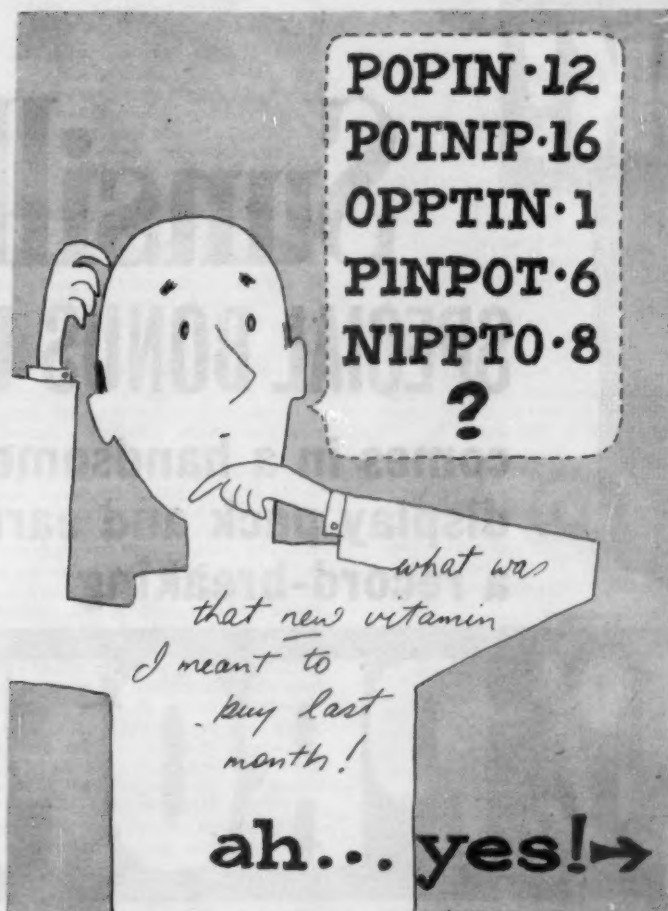
FINE IMPOSED ON CHEMIST FOR SALE OF TEETHING POWDERS CONTAINING CALOMEL

An unusual case was heard in the Thebarton Court during the month.

Mr. F. M. J. Moore, pharmaceutical chemist, Henley Beach Road, Mile End, was proceeded against for having sold medicine containing Mercurous Chloride in a container bearing a label which stated that the medicine was suitable for teething children.

The charge followed a report than an 8-month-old boy admitted to the Adelaide Children's Hospital with suspected Pink Disease had later shown symptoms of the effects of Mercurous Chloride. **Mr. J. S. Hannan** of the Crown Law Department said that the child, Andrew Butfield of Flinders Park, had been given teething powders bought by his father at Moore's pharmacy on October 3.

After the child had become ill the hospital had sent a sample of the powder to the Government Analyst and an independent analysis of the hospital disclosed the presence of Calomel. Moore had told an official of the Board of Health that the powder had been prepared by a Sydney firm in 1903 from a formula supplied by Moore's father. After the drug had been banned from teething powders in 1953, he had destroyed all but one package of the powder. The sale in this instance had



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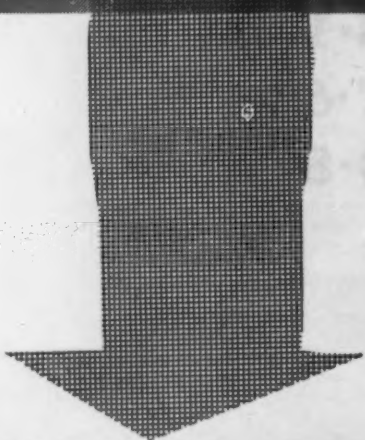
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AGENTS
 O'LD—Mr. S. H. Stewart, "Collonach," Griffith St., Sandgate, 69-2224
 TAS.—Mr. H. T. Grounds, 101 Murray St., Hobart, 3 3849, 3 3849
 W.A.—Messrs. Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane St., Perth, BF 1791

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SK.27.FPT

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

been made from that particular package found during stocktaking.

Mr. M. E. Cleland, who appeared for Moore, said that through an oversight the packet had not been destroyed. Mr. Cleland said that the father had asked specifically for the powder as his mother had recommended it. Moore realised he should not have supplied it though these remedies had been used for generations. The defendant was fined £25 with £3/13/- costs.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO NEW GRADUATES

Twenty-five newly-qualified pharmacists were guests of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia at a Complimentary Dinner held at the Hotel Richmond on April 7.

Welcome by Pharmacy Board President

Mr. Dudley C. Hill said: "As President of the Board it is a privilege to welcome the newly-qualified pharmacists to our ranks, on behalf of all the other members whose names appear on the official register.

"You have entered a profession enjoying good conditions. There is plenty of work available in both retail and hospital practice. Irrespective of whether you work as an assistant, or as a master pharmacist in your own right you have a magnificent opportunity to reach a respected position and a good standing with the public.

"I hope you all have the courage and character to accept those responsibilities, all of which entail great professional care in the daily handling of drugs, particularly, to avoid error by negligence. In addition to your daily responsibilities there is the need to be willing to work both outside pharmacy in community life and also within official pharmacy with its many facets.

"As President, I ask you to let senior executives know of your initial troubles. We will do all that is possible to help you. Likewise, you in your turn can help others. In practice you will find helping others, inside and outside of the profession, a very rewarding activity.

"In presenting the standard certificates of the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, I again welcome each of you individually to our ranks."

Mr. E. F. Lipsham Proposes Toast

In proposing the toast of the newly-qualified, Mr. Lipsham recounted incidents of other groups in past years, and stated that the 1959 class stood out as the rowdiest in his long experience. However, behind their noise there rested a spirit of competition and help. They had helped him very considerably to surmount a most difficult time during the academic year of 1959.

Historically they would go down on record as a group who backed up their leaders in the handling of trouble within the ranks of students, prior to and well in advance of action by senior official bodies. Such action took courage. He therefore wished to thank them on behalf of the profession generally for their loyalty to their profession and to wish them well for the future.

Response by Mr. R. S. Helier

"On behalf of the members of my group I wish to thank the President for his kind remarks and valuable advice. We will all strive to uphold pharmacy in the community and to take our place in public life. We wish also to thank both the full-time and part-time lecturers who provided the course over the past four years. In particular, for the fourth year of studies with its wide and excellent selection of subjects.

"Our own students' association has been a big factor in our training years. It is the most active group within the University of Adelaide, organising and successfully completing very large functions such as the Pharmacy Ball. We hope this state of affairs continues and we extend best wishes for the future.

"To our respective masters we say 'thank you' for your guidance and understanding of we apprentices, and to the Society a like appreciation for this excellent dinner."

Society President's Address

Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, addressed the following remarks to the graduates:

"At the outset I would like you to think back to an early lecture in 1956, when I spoke of the high failure rate in First Year studies, and to forecast that on the average two out of three in the class would not finish.

"In welcoming tonight the two of the original starters who are now present, I wish to voice appreciation of the fact that most of you have joined your Society immediately on qualifying. Like all other groups, a few of you have won academic prominence by winning prizes and medals and similarly by holding office in your students' association. Although this is so, do not lose sight of the fact that any group depends for its real strength upon the total membership. In this respect the successful congress at Goolwa and the Interstate student dinner stand out as major achievements of your year.

"The thanks and congratulations of senior pharmacy is yours and the future of pharmacy should be assured when it is in your hands. Mr. Helier has spoken of that which you have received. We hope that you will, in your turn, plough back again those benefits in the same way as the masters of the medallists, Mr. W. G. Clarke and Mr. D. K. Wilson, have so well given to their respective apprentices."

Presentation of Medals

After medals were presented the Vice-President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, proposed a toast to the winners. He traced first of all, the history of the gold medal from the original award to the late E. F. Gyst in the year 1896, mentioning notable recipients over the past 63 years. He also spoke of the fact that the silver medal award had been revived a few years ago and had since been won each time by a girl student.

In directly addressing the recipients, Mr. John Hyde and Miss Pauline Stanfield, he spoke of their previous prizes in the course and the fact that the award of a medal depended upon high attainment in selected subjects over the four years of training.

Of necessity, such high honours had to go to individuals who must be stimulated by the competition from the other members of the group. Pharmacy looked to them, as members of a selected band, to become leaders in the calling in future years, and so return some of the benefits they had received from their lecturers and masters.

Responses

In thanking the Society for his gold medal, Mr. Hyde wished to express appreciation to Mr. Penhall and to Mr. Johnson for their congratulatory words and to his master, Mr. W. G. Clarke, for his help and guidance. Whilst pharmacy had masters of such high calibre students would receive the best possible consideration.

His group of students had acquired a reputation as being a rowdy mob, but that had meant that the years had been so much more enjoyable and all had worked together to make their students' association an active and efficient body.

Miss P. Stanfield spoke of the thrill she had received when she first learnt of the award of the silver medal. It would be a treasured possession for the rest of her life. In the years ahead she would endeavour to be a worthy member of the profession, and so thank, by both words and deeds, her master, Mr. D. K. Wilson, and the various lecturers.

The Kodak Prize

The Kodak Prize was presented to Mr. M. Hennoste by the President, at the request of the manager, Mr. Thomas, who was unable to be present.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Mr. Penhall stated that the prize was given for selected subjects over the whole 4 years of training, and it must be an accomplished student who could lead repeatedly over such a period.

Mr. Hennoste briefly replied in thanking Kodak, congratulating the medal winners and expressing his great surprise in winning the prize because of his slightly checkered career as a student.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on March 21, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President), in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and K. S. Porter, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence received and acknowledged:

From Holdensen and Neilson, Vet-Supplies Ltd., requesting information on application of Poisons Regulations to product Carb-O-Sep, and acknowledging advising correspondence forwarded to the Department of Public Health.

From Department of Immigration, requesting number of migrant pharmacists who have been registered, etc., and advising.

Letter to a registered pharmacist, acknowledging explanation regarding advertisement in "The Hub," official publication of "Meals on Wheels."

I.C.I. Advertising Slides.—The President reported on further discussions with I.C.I.A.N.Z., as a result of which the company had agreed to substitute a different type of advertisement on its advertising slides showing in cinemas. The Registrar was directed to thank the company for its co-operation in that regard.

To F.P.S.C.A. (S.A. Branch), asking for insertion in "Gilseal News" of an item regarding supply of hydro-cyanic acid by pharmacists.

Letter to R.S.P.C.A., advising that Department of Health will publish in the next quarterly department publication a reminder on the requirement of pharmacists to have purchases of hydro-cyanic acid witnessed by a member of the police force. Letter from R.S.P.C.A. acknowledging receipt and asking for a follow-up notice pointing out the danger of supply of hydro-cyanic acid. Mr. McCarthy stated that arrangements had been made for an article to be published by the Department, and that he had advised the Secretary of R.S.P.C.A. accordingly; the latter had expressed satisfaction. The report was received.

From Pharmacy Board of Victoria, calling a meeting at the new Pharmacy College, Parkville, on March 30, to discuss: (a) Proposed reciprocity with South Africa; (b) Practical training of apprentices or pharmacy students; (c) Uniform Poisons Schedules.

The President advised that, after consultation with Mr. Lipsham, he had prepared a questionnaire to be forwarded to other Pharmacy Boards so that certain information on practical training of pharmacy students could be brought to the meeting for discussion.

From Permindex Pty. Ltd., asking for list of registered chemists together with amendments thereto as they occur from time to time. The Registrar was directed to forward a copy of the Register as contained in the Government Gazette on February 11, 1960, and advise Permindex that any further information should be obtained from the F.P.S.G.A.

Letter from a registered pharmacist, complaining of, firstly, an advertisement in the "Sunday Mail," February 13, 1960, by John Martin & Co. Ltd., quoting the name

"John Martin's Pharmacy," and not including the name of the registered proprietor; and secondly, advertising by the Friendly Societies' Medical Association that under the new Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits they will dispense prescriptions for 1/-, which is less than the 5/- to be charged by an ordinary authorised pharmacist.—It was resolved that the Registrar discuss the first advertisement with the registered manager of the pharmacy, and the complainant be advised that his first complaint is being investigated. The second should be referred to the F.P.S.G.A., as it did not concern the Pharmacy Board.

D.D. and Therapeutic Substances orders from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. McCarthy agreed to report to the April meeting on any matters of interest.

Letter from the F.S.M.A., seeking approval for the installation of a photographic method of recording prescriptions in the King William Street pharmacy. The President advised that he had discussed the matter by telephone with the general pharmacy manager of the organisation, and the Registrar reported on viewing the actual machine in operation. After receipt of the reports and discussion relating to detail and the application of the regulations, it was resolved that the photographic machine at present installed in the pharmacy of the F.S.M.A. at 56 King William Street, Adelaide, be approved for recording prescriptions pursuant to Regulation Part VII (d) of the regulations under the Pharmacy Act, in respect of prescriptions received at that address only.

To President, from the University of Adelaide, advising continuation of appointment of Mr. B. H. Stock as lecturer on temporary basis until the conclusion of the 1962 academic year. Received and noted.

The Registrar advised that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society had received a letter from the Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association, setting out its educational policy for the future. The President of the Society had given permission for the letter to be placed before the Pharmacy Board as a matter of interest, as reference was made in the letter to practical training of pharmacists, which was under the jurisdiction of the Board.

Apprentices.—Letters to students unsuccessful at February examinations, advising exclusions and cancellations of indentures or outlining requirements for 1960 in cases of repeats. Letters to masters and parents of above apprentices, forwarding copies of letters sent to the apprentices. Letters from sundry apprentices, advising their intention to continue their apprenticeship.

Sundry correspondence dealing with apprenticeships was received and discussed, and the Registrar was authorised to carry out the necessary action.

Finance.—Statement for the month was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £125/13/3 were passed for payment.

Inspections and Actions.—Freeman Chemists, Bank Street: Letter from the Board's solicitors, reporting on case at which Messrs. J. C. and C. C. Freeman pleaded guilty and were fined on two charges as under:

First Count—Retailing medicine on a doctor's prescription—£3/15/- each or £7/10/- in all. Second Count—Holding out under Section 26—£5 each or £10 in all; counsel fees and court fees, £8/14/3. Total, £26/4/3.

The case against the employee was withdrawn on the recommendation of Board's solicitors.

Labels.—The inspector's collection of labels and reports of routine inspections were received and examined. The labels were found to be in compliance with the Board's requirements.

Registrar.—The Registrar reported on the deaths of Messrs. A. G. Trummer and S. A. Southam. Authority was given to the Registrar to remove the names from the Register.

Assignment of Indentures.—3.

Completion of Indentures.—11.



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Ancillary Agreement.—The Registrar was authorised to record the termination of the ancillary agreement in accordance with the regulations.

Registration of New Indentures.—22.

Certificates of Identity.—The two certificates of identity were received and one forwarded.

Practising Certificates.—8.

Registration of Premises.—10.

Relievers.—34 appointments were recorded.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

A meeting of the South Australian State Branch Committee of the Guild held at Mr. J. W. Stain's residence, Adelaide, on March 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, E. Lloyd Miller, G. P. Bartold, J. C. Measday, V. L. Mitchell, J. W. Stain and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Mr. G. H. Tennyson, Public Relations Director, also attended.

Public Relations Director.—The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. G. H. Tennyson, and expressed pleasure at his attendance so early after his appointment to the position. Mr. Tennyson acknowledged the welcome and stated that he was anxious to meet each State Branch Committee and learn their problems.

Wrapping Paper.—Discussion ensued on the negotiations which had taken place regarding the suitability of various types, designs and prices of wrapping paper. It was resolved to accept the quote submitted by National Paper Industries and that the Guild would meet the cost of one roller.

Government Dispensing Plan.—(a) The Secretary read two letters, one from a suburban member and one from a country member, the former indicating that some dispensing which he normally undertook had been lost to the Friendly Societies Shop some distance away from him.—Replies were to be sent to each of the writers informing them of the action already taken by the State Branch Committee and that it was anticipated that a reply would soon be received from Federal Office.

(b) An invitation received from the Secretary, Private Hospitals' Association, for the President to address the Matrons' Club on April 6, on the Government Hospital Dispensing Scheme was accepted.

The Secretary, Private Hospitals' Association, also advised that his members would co-operate with Guild members in implementing the new Dispensing Scheme.

(c) The Secretary reported on his conversation with the Secretary, S.A. Hospitals' Association, who stated that it was left to the individual hospital members to make their own arrangements with chemists for dispensing on behalf of patients.

(d) The President informed members of the action he had taken in writing to Federal Office on various legal aspects of the new scheme.

He also reported that the Friendly Society shops at Henley Beach and Goodwood are now limited approval shops and that Ascot Park and Hawthorn shops are open shops.

(e) The attention of members should be drawn to the fact that under the Act they could not enter into a private contract with hospitals without first obtaining Guild approval.

Price Control: State Dispensing Fees.—The Secretary reported that it was expected that a new order on dispensing fees would be made very soon by the State Prices Commissioner.

Retail Pharmaceutical Chemists' Board.—The resignation of Mr. Walter C. Cotterell as a member of the above Board was to be sent to the Minister of Industry. It was decided that Mr. Geoffrey P. Bartold be nominated vice Mr. Cotterell.

Pharmacy at Hectorville.—A letter from the Town Clerk, Corporation of Campbelltown, advising that approval had been given for the erection of a block of shops at Reid Avenue, Hectorville, was read. It was resolved to inform the company erecting the shops that it was considered that an additional chemist shop was not warranted in that area.

Guild Offices.—The Secretary advised that he had been successful in obtaining an additional room next to the present office—at a rental similar to that now being paid.

New Member Elected.—Mr. John Stanley Bertram, Croydon Park.

Branch Shop Recording.—Mr. W. J. Hearn, Elizabeth North.

Trade & Commerce Report.—The Chairman, Mr. Lean, spoke on: Pharmatex Toilet Paper, "Women's Weekly" Advert, Nielsen Survey (refer to next meeting), National Cash Register Night, Burroughs Wellcome Merchandising.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain reported that he had received numerous enquiries on P.B.A.

It was decided that he should confer with Health Department regarding special basic price for South Australia on items shown on manufacturers' list, but not available in South Australia.

Other items reported were, New patents price list, Pharmatex Toilet Paper, Lactogen, Fortagen.

It is proposed to list a number of ready sale items in Group Sheets—in addition to the present lists—to provide a quick reference.

The recent Patents Price List was still too wide to permit the index to be seen.

The Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Health Department, to be written to suggesting that a larger cover be provided for Pharmaceutical Benefits Book to prevent the pages becoming torn. It was also decided to request that the National Health Service amendments be on loose leaf basis, replacing a complete page with any necessary amendments.

Publicity Sub-Committee.—The Chairman informed members of the arrangements made for the months of April and May, and that streamers had been sent to contributing members on Vitamins Campaign.

Mr. Stain outlined the decisions reached at the Federal Publicity Co-ordinating Committee meeting held in Melbourne on February 24, at which it was arranged to co-ordinate the State programmes for the next 12 months.

After Hours Trading.—A letter from several suburban chemists complaining that a member was opening his shop outside normal hours was referred to the State Executive for attention.

Appointment Mutual Hospital Agent: Upper Murray Area.—A letter from a country member on the appointment by Mutual Hospitals Association of a permanent agent in the area, and a reply from the Manager, Mutual Hospitals Association, were read.

It was decided to send the member a copy of the reply, and also to write again to the Association on the matter, suggesting that in view of the co-operation of our members over many years, the commission payable to the agent be shared with members.

General

A letter from W.A. Professional Photographers' Association, seeking support for an approach to the Commonwealth Government for exemption of sales tax was read and noted.

The Chairman thanked Mr. and Mrs. Stain for making their home available for the meeting and for providing the supper.

The meeting then closed.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4092).

Mr. J. V. Frost has opened a pharmacy at Lake Grace. Miss M. T. Couti, who qualified at the November examinations, has gone to live in Victoria.

Mr. Kim Hawkins left recently on the "Stratheden" for England.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chidlow, of Harvey, are doing the round trip to Sydney on the "Arcadia." Mr. E. Hogan is acting as locum.

Congratulations to Mr. E. E. Down, of Mt. Pleasant, on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. H. A. Hoffman, of Victoria Park, who has been appointed Commissioner for Declarations.

Chemists on holidays this month included:—Mr. E. G. Kirk, Applecross (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. C. M. Wright, Midland Junction (Mr. H. Gunzburg relieving); Mr. C. C. Eakins, Kellerberrin (Mr. H. Panizza relieving); and Mr. D. F. Haydon, Mt. Hawthorn (Mr. Kim Hawkins relieving).

Burglaries.—During March Mr. C. C. Carter, of Dalkeith, was the victim of burglars at his pharmacy for the third time during the past twelve months. Other victims included Messrs. J. M. Nicholas & Son at Swanbourne on March 26, and two days later Mr. W. G. Lewis, of West Perth. In each case cash only was taken, and the robberies occurred during the night after the pharmacy had been open in the evening. A more daring robbery occurred at Mr. G. H. Lappin's pharmacy, South Perth, on April 13, when thieves forced open the rear window and stole the contents of the cash register during Mr. Lappin's absence for lunch.

MR. BRUCE MASSEY: 50 YEARS' SERVICE

On April 14, Mr. Bruce Massey completed fifty years' service with F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., and was presented by the Directors with a gold watch to mark the occasion.

Mr. Massey has had an outstanding record with his company, which he joined on April 14, 1910. He was employed in all departments until the commencement of World War I. He enlisted and served overseas, returning in 1919.

In 1921 he joined the sales staff as a city and suburban pharmacy representative, and in 1926 transferred to the Fremantle area. He has served as the Faulding representative in this area for the past thirty-four years.



Mr. B. Massey.

ADDITIONS TO ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

The following drugs have been added to the Eleventh Schedule and are therefore subject to prescription from a veterinary practitioner if for veterinary use.

Provision is made for a pharmaceutical chemist to sell

without prescription if it is not reasonably practicable to obtain such a prescription, provided that the circumstances are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

The drugs and preparations must be labelled "Unsuitable for human use" or "For Veterinary use only," and with the vendor's name and address.

The sale of these substances for human use is still subject to prescription from a medical practitioner, and such prescriptions are cancellable.

The list is as follows:—

Azacyclonol;
Benactyzine;
Chlorpromazine;
Hydroxyzine;
Mepazine;
Mephensin;
Meprobromate;
Pipradol;
Promazine;
P-butylthiodiphenyl - methyl - 2 - dimethyl - aminoethyl sulphide;
Rauwolfia and its alkaloids; and
Methyl pentynol.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the W.A. Women Pharmacists' Association was held at Rumbles Ltd. on April 5. The President, Mrs. E. E. Adlard, thanked the past committee and office-bearers for their work during 1959, and mentioned the various meetings that had been held. Particular mention was made of four members who had received honours last year, namely, Mrs. H. M. Lyons, who was made an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Miss V. Garcia, Federal President; Miss J. Palmer, Federal Secretary; and Miss Beverley Black, for the prizes she had won.

Miss E. R. B. Harris was elected President and Mrs. B. Ewell Secretary, and a tentative programme drawn up for the coming year, with the emphasis on social occasions.

Miss Field then addressed the members, and demonstrated make-up, with particular reference to eye technique. She was most informative and interesting, and everyone enjoyed listening to her.

Supper was served and the meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

DALKEITH CHEMIST WINS PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

"The Sunday Times" of April 3 featured the picture entered by Mr. Joseph Perlman, chemist, of Dalkeith, who was awarded first prize in Perth's Amateur Photographic Contest.

The photograph, of grass at White Beach, Dalkeith, was taken with a Rolliflex camera set at 1-500th sec. with an aperture of f5.6. The film, Ilford FP 3, was developed in Primicol. Judges for the contest were the Lord Mayor, Mr. H. R. Howard, magistrate Mr. A. G. Smith, and the director of the W.A. Art Gallery, Mr. Frank Norton.

Mr. Perlman, 43, has been an enthusiastic photographer for 15 years, but winning from 200 other entrants in the contest sponsored by "The Sunday Times" and Boans Ltd. is one of the greatest thrills of his life.

He has won several prizes, belonged to many camera clubs—including three in Perth—and exhibited at international displays in London, New York, Chicago and Cape Town.

Mr. Perlman, a South African by birth, came to Australia in 1955. He has only one hobby—photography.

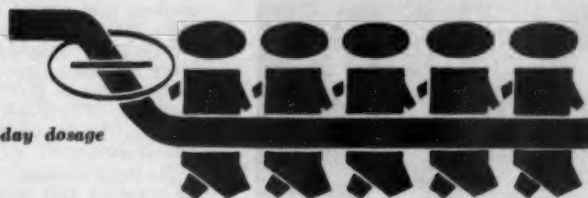
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- when dietary control proves impractical.
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- when replacement or reduction of insulin is desirable in suitable non-ketotic patients.

"Chlorpropamide (Diabinese) . . . is well tolerated when given by mouth . . . its action is sufficiently prolonged to enable it to be given once a day, its half life being 34.5 hours. (Stowers et alii, 1959) . . .

At the dosage levels stated chlorpropamide has a wider range of action than tolbutamide and probably metahexamide . . .

No toxic effects on liver or blood have been observed in this series . . . chlorpropamide has now been used quite widely . . . and no serious toxic effects have so far been reported . . ."

REFERENCES

K. L. Granville-Grossman, S. Crawford, and A. Bloom: B.M.J., 31.10.59.

For complete information write to the Medical Department, Pfizer Corporation, Box 57, P.O., West Ryde, N.S.W.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

W.A. PHARMACISTS DISCUSS PHARMACY'S FUTURE

On the evening of April 11, a panel of five active retail pharmacists met with an audience of fifty other pharmacists at Rumbles Warehouse to discuss pharmacy's future in Western Australia. The main theme of the discussion was on supermarket competition and price cutting, both of which are prevalent in W.A. and causing more than some concern.

The panel consisted of pharmacists Messrs. G. D. T. Allan, A. W. Rock, H. J. Stone, C. O. Carter and Miss E. Gray. The compere for the evening was Mr. H. Ende, Lecturer in Management, Perth Technical College, and the producer was Mr. R. A. Rumble, Managing Director of Rumbles Limited.

Placards and charts were displayed about the meeting room showing current local trends in the form of statistics applicable to pharmacy trading. It was quite evident that patent medicines, toilets and cosmetic sales were falling in proportion to total turnover.

Questions directed from the audience to the panel were mainly framed to ask what the individual pharmacist can do to halt this trend and maintain and even increase his existing market for this type of merchandise.

From the discussion which ensued the following main points emerged:

- (1) Price cutting was not considered a desirable means of meeting this competition. Price cutting, if considered at all, should be carried out by "leading" not "following."
- (2) Preference should **always** be given to "chemist only" products.
- (3) actively formulate and support a well-directed publicity campaign to educate the public that pharmaceutical products are "worth the money."
- (4) Tie in with local Guild advertising by actively "merchandising" the products advertised.
- (5) "One-stop-shopping" through supermarkets and planned shopping centres is growing rapidly. Pharmacists must recognise that the public is prepared to travel relatively long distances for this purpose.
- (6) Statistics proved that old-fashioned types of pharmacies did not gain as much increase in sales last year as did modern pharmacies.
- (7) Merchandising with self-selection fixtures can be a valuable aid in selling many products in pharmacies which are particularly suited to that medium.
- (8) Effective use of statistics pertaining to retail pharmacies in W.A. should be made by carefully analysing them from every available source.
- (9) Sales training for pharmacy assistants and counter staff by competent experts is a basic necessity for success.
- (10) Pharmacists must actively "sell" their professional skill by offering their advice and professional knowledge to gain their customers' confidence.

During the evening, whilst the subject of advertising was being discussed, two television films were screened to show the pharmacists the type of material to be used by the W.A. Guild with its Publicity Campaign.

The statistics on display and other material made available to the meeting were printed in a summary form and handed to all participants for reference purposes.

The formal discussion period lasted two hours, but the subjects in general were discussed informally for some time afterwards whilst supper and refreshments were served. It was quite evident that West Australian pharmacists are alive to their merchandising problems and are prepared to "do something" about them.

Rumbles Ltd., the W.A. Pharmacists' Co-operative Wholesale Company, is to be congratulated on organising such an instructive and stimulating discussion.

OBITUARY

We regret having to report that **Mr. Francis Harcourt Ick**, aged 79 years, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Ick, of Claremont, W.A., died in Albany on April 2.

Mr. Ick qualified in pharmacy in Melbourne in 1902, and immediately returned to Fremantle and managed a pharmacy in High Street. He later opened his own business in Bridgetown, where he practised for a number of years.

He then bought Messrs. Johnson & Johnson's pharmacy at Albany, which he conducted until about ten years ago. He was made an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. in 1949. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Dorothy in Albany and Mrs. Helen Robinson in Sydney, to whom we extend our sympathy.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Graduation Ceremony, Held at the Assembly Hall, Pier Street, Perth, March 31, 1960

Addressing the audience of 260, the President first welcomed the Honourable the Minister of Health, Mr. Hutchinson, and his wife.

He said: Tonight is our Graduation Night, and, of course, this is the most important night in the life of the student. It means recognition of the years of study he has put in and the achievement of the right to practise.

I will now ask Dr. Watson to present to me the candidates for presentation of their certificates and prizes.

Dr. E. M. Watson presented Eleanor Margaret Moore (now Mrs. Roberts) and Louie Rapoport to the President to receive their Fellowship Diplomas.

Miss Beverley Margaret Black was then presented to receive the Fourth Year Examination Certificate, Certificate of Registration, Diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society, together with the Webster Memorial Gold Medal, Parke-Davis Prize and the Pharmaceutical Council's second prize for Pharmaceutics and Materia Medica.

Mr. Barry Edmund Hopkins was presented with the Fourth Year Examination Certificate, Certificate of Registration, Diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society, The Pharmaceutical Council's First Prize for Pharmaceutics and Materia Medica and the Parke-Davis Prize.

The following were presented with their Fourth Year Certificates, Certificate of Registration and Diplomas of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

John Howard Blackburn, Ralph Lew Brockman, Malcolm Douglas Cann, *Ross Alan Cheffins, Peter Gilbert Cook, Mary Therese Coutts, Ian Keith Davie, Robert James Devereux, Lola May Giles, Jim Morrell Hawkins, *Kim James Hawkins, Eric Denzil Hogben, Marian Mary Hunter, Allan Robert George Jackson, *Kerry George Manolas, George Bohdan Mencinsky, David William Moyes, *Horace Augustus Panizza, Thomas Glen Stitfold, John Bernard Walker.

* In absentia.

Third Year Certificates were presented to:

Rodney John Adams, Richard Frank Amey, John Allan Bateman, Graeme Harvey Johnson Beckwith, Kevin Alphonsus Bogue, Bernice Evelyn Eggleston, Bryan John Elliott, Margaret Kay Finlayson, Sincero Antonio Garbellini, Gary Basil Hastwell, *Gerald Mervyn Hubbard, Kevin Edward Walter Keevil, Geoffrey Ross Kelly, William Forrest Leunig, Jeremy Gordon Moir, Colin Bruce McArthur, Stuart McIntyre McGregor, Geoffrey Ogden, Bonnie Maureen Osborne, Kevin Clive Power, John Peter Rudan, Roger Harold Shem, Eunice Irene Mary Taylor, Brian Ferrall Twaddle, Anthony Ross Windsor.

* In absentia.

Second Year Certificates were presented to:—

Lynette Valmai Acland, Laurence John Bonadeo, Graeme Lisle Braddock, Garry Albert Carter, Kent

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

Frederick Carter, *Peter Eliopoulos, Frank Ewell, Keith Raymond Hamilton, Michael John Hawkins, William Leeder Hicks, John Roland Hubble, David Phillip James, Rodney William Keals, Robert Charles Kernick, John Kirk, Winston Franklyn Marsh, Robert William Maxwell, Geoffrey Eric Oakley, Geoffrey Ernest Palmer, Raema Gwentyth Phillips, Anthony Darrell Procter, John Melbourne Rees, John Robert Neville Schurmann, Rodney John Schlenders, Alan Keith Shepherd, Graham Thomas Swan, Dorothy Lorraine Tapper, Eva Ulmanis, *Donald Charles Urquhart, *Kingsley Flett Wale, Ross Williams, Kathleen Mary Yates, Jack Zufl.

* In absentia.

Mr. Ross Williams received the Pharmaceutical Council Bursary, in addition to his Second Year Certificate.

First Year Certificates were presented to:—

John Alexander Cleave, Peter David Bain Drake, John Lawson Gibson, Gerard Douglas Gibbs, Michael Joseph John Graham, Sheila Joan Hardie, Frank Hribar, Richard George James, Stanley George Kallis, Philip John Ledger, Danica Eve Ludikar, Colin Arnold Marshall, *Elaine Grace McGregor, Timothy William McNamee, Mary Jeanette McWhinney, Donald George Nickels, Stewart Francis Pedley, Francis Richard Savage, Colin Richard Winston Scott, Robert Norman Tippet, Graeme Frank Storis White, Maxwell Stanton Wood, *Dhano Young, Israel Bear Zufl.

* In absentia.

The President then invited special guests to present some of the prizes.

Mayhew Dispensing Prize

Mr. G. Allan, President of the Western Australian Branch of the Pharmaceutical Guild, presented this prize to Allan Robert George Jackson.

He said this prize commemorates a distinguished pharmacist, Mr. Edward Mayhew, who in the early years of this century pioneered and helped form the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia. Indeed he did quite a lot to promote the profession of pharmacy as we know it today, even in the teaching field. It is an honour and a pleasure to be here tonight to present to you, Mr. Jackson, a book of your own selection,

and I trust that you will get a lot of pleasure and knowledge from it. I wish you the best of luck in the furtherance of your career.

Mrs. H. M. Lyons Prize

Mrs. E. Adlard, President of the Women Pharmacists' Association, presented this prize to Gary Basil Hastwell.

Mrs. Adlard said: It gives me very great pleasure on behalf of the Women Pharmacists' Association to present the Third Year Prize to Mr. Gary Basil Hastwell. This prize is known as the Mrs. H. M. Lyons Prize, in honour of the first woman to qualify as a pharmacist in Western Australia, and our Association feels that in naming this prize after her we are doing this as recognition of her wonderful example to all pharmacists. We hope that you will have success in your career of pharmacy, and wish you, Gary, all the very best in the future.

Kodak Prize

Mr. E. Parlato presented the Kodak Prize to Miss Beverley Margaret Black. He said: It gives me very great pleasure on behalf of the directors of Kodak to make this presentation to Miss Black. In doing so, Miss Black, I wish you every success in your future studies.

Rumbles Bursaries

Mr. R. A. Rumble, managing director of Rumbles Ltd., presented the Rumbles Bursaries to Rodney John Adams, Alan Keith Shepherd and Colin Richard Winston Scott.

After expressing his thanks for the invitation to be present, Mr. Rumble said: I would like to offer on behalf of our company sincere congratulations to all the students who have been successful in passing their examinations, and particularly those who have won various prizes and awards. I would also like to offer my thanks to the Executive Council Members of the Students' Association for their co-operation and their willing assistance to me in the various projects which have been carried out during the past year.

Faulding Bursaries

Mr. R. Miller, representing F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., presented the Faulding Bursaries to Sheila Joan Hardie, Robert Arnold Woodgate and Brian Harry Lewis.

He said: I am pleased to be associated with this graduation ceremony and also offer our congratulations to the successful candidates. The bursaries that we provide are for the younger members in the profession. Two are given to entrance candidates and one to a first year student. We hope it will be an encouragement for them in future years of study.

D.H.A. Prizes

Mr. J. R. Borland, a Director of D.H.A. Ltd., presented the D.H.A. Prizes to Miss Beverley Margaret Black and Gary Basil Hastwell.

He said: I am very pleased to attend this function and to present these prizes. I have one duty to perform before handing over the prizes, and that is to apologise for Mr. Hassell, who fully intended to be here tonight, but was unavoidably called to the country. The essays were rather dis-



Group of Graduands at Graduation Ceremony. Hon. Ross Hutchinson, Minister for Health (centre).

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Nivea and Elastoplast orders combine for generous parcel discounts.

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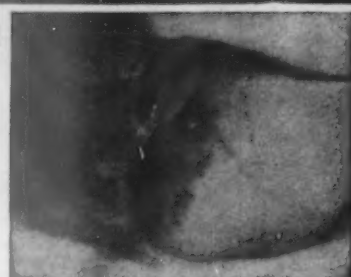
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Clears diaper rash in from two to seven days.

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medicated, soothing ointment to clear up the most obstinate case of diaper rash.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

appointing in numbers, but the quality was exceptionally high this year, and I can assure you that the judges had a very difficult job. However, the answer is that Miss Black won the first prize.

Boots Prize

The Boots Prize, also won by Miss Beverley Black, was presented by Mr. M. J. Watson.

He said: This is the third time I have been on this platform to present the Boots Prize for practical pharmacy. I don't know whether it is of any significance, but the first time it was to a gentleman and the last twice to a lady. Perhaps that signifies that there are more lady members of the profession; on the other hand, it may signify that ladies are more practical than the gents.

Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Prize

The prize donated by the Australian Federation of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists was won by Miss Black, and Miss V. Garcia was called to present the prize.

Miss Garcia said: I have very much pleasure in presenting this prize to Beverley, because it is the first time it has been awarded. When we had our conference in Adelaide last year we decided to give a prize to the best woman student in each State, and Beverley is the first to receive it in W.A. Beverley, I am very pleased to present this prize to you, and I wish you all the very best for a successful career in pharmacy.

Technical College Scholarships

The President: Apart from the prize winners, we have a list of six names here: Jill Mary Albury, Brian Geoffrey Donegan, George Michael Galvin, Mary McWhinney and Geoffrey Woodbridge, who each won a Technical College Scholarship. The scholarships are worth £50 each for three years. Apparently, pharmacy students have done particularly well in the year just finished.

Before calling upon our guest speaker, I would like to congratulate all those prize winners and graduates and first, second and third year students. I particularly congratulate all the graduates who are now entering the pharmaceutical profession and, to me, it appears that they have a wonderful future. It is some thirty-odd years since I took up pharmacy, and I have never regretted it. The Western Australian metropolitan area is well provided for, but there are quite a number of country towns that we want you chemists to go to now. We are sure you can secure an excellent business, and above all render a service to the community which, after all, you are paid to give. We must remember that you only get out of life what you put into it. As long as all you students and others that are qualified hop in and do your bit and help others, I think you have a very bright and happy future ahead of you. I wish you every success and good luck, and to those who have got exams. ahead of them I hope that each year they will be successful in getting their Annual Certificate.

I now have much pleasure in calling upon our guest speaker, the Hon. the Minister for Health, Mr. Ross Hutchinson. Mr. Hutchinson is well known to us all, and although he has only been the Minister for one year he has done a terrific amount of work, and I am sure that he is doing a job that could not be bettered. He has been a great help to us pharmacists, and we look forward to many years of association with Mr. Hutchinson in the position that he now holds.

Address by Minister for Health

Mr. Hutchinson said: Might I, before passing to the subject I have chosen, take the opportunity of congratulating all those graduates who have succeeded in passing through their course. I know something of the time, effort and energy that must be put into a course

in order to be successful. I should like to congratulate all those who have been successful in their various years, and perhaps a special congratulation to the prize winners. I think that you, the graduates especially, will contribute in no small way towards assisting the health of the community, provided that you hold in high regard the ethics of your profession and you behave as your President so well spoke about.

The subject that I desire to have a few words to speak on I have called, in general terms, health and the Health Department. It is intended to be a fairly broad sort of a subject in order to allow me to ramble about at will. I think that all of us are particularly interested in health; the younger ones perhaps less so than the older ones, but I think that most of us do appreciate that health is a really important thing. Frequently it is not really appreciated until one becomes ill.

I looked in a dictionary before coming here this evening, and one dictionary told me that health was, in brief, "to have a sound body"—to be sound and whole. The other day I found a definition that was given by the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.), which is the top health authority in the world, representing most of the leading nations of the world, and it reads: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Now, I would like you to realise with me just the breadth and width of that definition. It has to do with the complete physical, mental and social well-being of the community, and that's a subject that not very many people really deeply appreciate. They quite readily agree with the physical side of health as being physically well, but not too many, unless they think deeply, have concerned themselves with mental illness being an illness and one that can be cured—one from which one can be cured and made healthy. In the past we have heard mental illness dismissed rather abruptly as madness. So those two things go together, and after that W.H.O. puts in social well-being—the social well-being of the community. I think that those of you who are prepared to give any thought to this matter will agree with the definition and that these three things should go together, because the social well-being of the community has a great deal to do with the standard of health of the community.

The aim of the Department of Health in this State, as in any country that has a Department of Health, is that we should achieve something along the lines laid down by the World Health Organisation. Indeed, our educationists endeavour to secure for us a sound mind in a sound body—that is one of their aims—so we have health and education running parallel in that regard. I believe that in order to achieve these three objectives, and in order to have any degree of success in achieving them there should be a very great community effort. We are all partners in the business of health. At times I will refer to good health because we more or less colloquially understand "health" as being "good health." So I would like to make that point, which is quite a strong one, that the health of a country depends upon a happy co-operation between very many sections of the community—the whole of the people and all the statutory bodies and responsible departments who were put there in order to implement health measures. The statistical state of the community's health may be obtained, of course, from the Registrar-General's Department and the Government Statistician. Information is available in those places in the matter of the birth rate and death rate, the maternal death rate, infant mortality, the accident rate, morbidity rate—all these things may be ascertained in figures, and these figures present the picture of health which a community enjoys. Statistics can give a true indication of the health of a community. Other information that is readily available is information regarding infectious diseases, lead poisoning, silicosis and so on, because these are notifiable to the Health Department.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

Now it is by getting information such as I have told you, about the morbidity rate and the type of diseases that a community suffers, that a health department can exercise its good offices in trying to overcome the diseases that are inherent in a community. Health departments all over the world, and not the least our own, have secured information from, generally speaking, three broad sources. The first source from which we receive valuable information is at an international level, wherein the World Health Organisation and its expert committees are extremely important in giving the health news of the day to the rest of the world. Information is also available at a national level, and here the principal body which disseminates information is the National Health and Medical Research Council. It, of course, is somewhat similar to W.H.O., in that there are a number of expert committees which function under it. Third is at State level, where the Health Department is assisted by various statutory bodies, such as the State Health Council, the Maternal and Infant Health Committee, the Mental Health Committee, the Health Education Council, the Cancer Council and others. And so by all of these things, by all of these forces, the state of the community's health may be conditioned and attained with appropriate significance given to each of the facts solicited from the information. This information is used to cut down illness and to make the community a more healthy organisation.

It has been said that this attempt by people of a country to try to improve the country's health, to cater for the sick of a country, is a top priority activity in so far as the social well-being of a country is concerned. It has been said that a country's degree of civilisation can be measured by the extent to which that country assists its sick and those who are unable to take care of themselves.

I have already mentioned to you several of the statutory bodies which, with the Health Department, tend to implement the action that is required to eliminate diseases in various forms. Parliament, in its wisdom, sets up and founds statutory bodies and authorities which endeavour, with the best brains at the State's command, to do their part in assisting the health of the community. There is close liaison between the Health Department and the local government authorities. This is essential. The liaison is maintained by means of health inspectors who are employed by the local government authorities.

There is a fairly general public misapprehension, that public health is concerned primarily with the treating and curing of those who are already ill; but, of course, that is not so. The Public Health Department and the people of the State by and large should apply themselves as closely as they possibly can to the problem of preventing disease before it occurs. That can be done by means of information that is given to us by the World Health Organisation, by our own National Health and Medical Research Council and by our research men within our own State. This task of insuring the health of the community—this task of attacking disease before it really attacks people—is probably one of the most important ways in which we can ensure the health of the community. This is a very real thing and appreciated very deeply by the Public Health Department in this State. Some of the ways in which this is done are through the Health Department's insistence upon proper health measures in regard to drainage, sewage and the like, and services like rubbish disposal in co-operation with local governments. Another way is by means of sensible food regulations, where we attempt to eliminate the cause of the disease. Yet another way is through inoculations against various diseases where research has given us amazing cures and guards against the most dread diseases. We all know how the one-time world epidemic of tuberculosis has been cut down in all the more enlightened countries

through research and new treatments, and from X-ray diagnosis of that disease. There is another medium, and quite an important one, and that is through the health education of the people themselves. The Health Education Council in this State is a statutory body that has been set up and is widely representative of the people of this State. It has representatives of the Department of Public Health upon it, and this Health Education Council is now performing a very sound, essential and important task in trying to inform people of the ways in which they can become more healthy.

Another way in which we endeavour to ensure health is in the realms of the mind. We have in this State a new and rather modern approach to mental illness. There are now day clinics to which people can go and receive treatment daily and so overcome mental illness very frequently.

So you see, from what I have said and from that definition I gave you from the World Health Organisation, that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease. We here in this State are endeavouring to do what we can to overcome mental illness and do what we can to ensure that the health of the community is kept up under the three headings.

I would like to make mention of the National Health Scheme. The National Health Scheme had its beginning some few years after the war, but has really been in operation since about the year 1953; this followed the Health Act in that year, and it has gone towards organising along perhaps more logical lines the health of the community. I have no doubt that there is much streamlining left to do. Indeed, with a National Health Scheme of the scale that has been attempted in this country, it is quite understandable that there will be many anomalies to be ironed out. However, by and large, I think it has been working towards the best interests of the people.

Under this National Health Scheme the Federal and the State Governments, hospitals, doctors, dentists, nurses, chemists, hospital benefit funds, friendly societies, and all the people are partners in this scheme, and I would point out that even before this five-shilling subscription was brought into being the chemists were already partners in the National Health Scheme. As most of you will agree, everyone in this community is a partner in the National Health Scheme. The subject to which your President referred and which you have in mind is a phase between the Federal Government and yourselves in regard to prescriptions. I would say the complete success of the National Health Scheme, which is designed to ensure the better health of the community, depends largely upon the high degree of co-operation of all those groups. It depends, too, upon a high degree of ethical practice in all the professions, and also upon the people themselves, to be sensible in their approach to health and act in co-operation with all these member groups.

In this country we have resisted, so far, any attempt to nationalise matters of health. I am not speaking politically—I do not want to make any political points at the present time—I hope nobody thinks I am doing that. I merely suggested that in order to point out the difference between the way we here in Australia are tackling the problem and the way they are tackling it in England. I make no comparison of the two schemes; I do not want to dwell at present upon any merits of either.

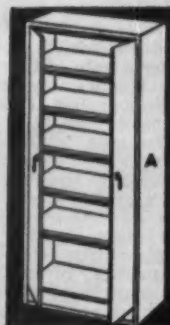
In regard to the vital relationship that exists between doctor and patient and doctor and chemist, the chemist plays a very important part indeed. The chemists as a group are members of this family that goes together to make the National Health Scheme, and upon them rests a great responsibility in distributing to the public the drugs that are prescribed. So it can be readily appreciated that the health of the people depends upon, to a great extent, the good sense and ethics of your worthy profession. I can think of a number of cases wherein—I will say a number of simple cases—wherein

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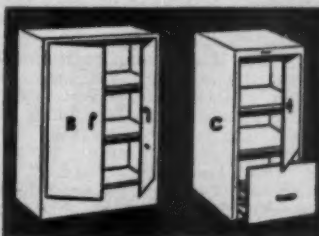
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

chemists have been able through their knowledge and their learning and their experience to detect occasional faults in prescriptions and to communicate with the medical profession and secure verification or alteration, and that is a good thing; no one is one hundred per cent. perfect—we all make mistakes—and it is upon a harmonious relationship that the bulk of all this depends to a very great extent. I, as Minister for Health, play a part, and I only wanted to mention this point, almost in conclusion, to show you that there are decisions to be made by a Minister and by a Government, and actually going back through that to the people themselves in the matter of health.

Mr. President, in conclusion I would like to thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to be present at this graduation ceremony and giving me the opportunity of performing once again on the stage of this assembly hall.

Vote of Thanks

The President then called upon Mr. Stan Hughes to offer a vote of thanks to Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. Hughes: My remarks are to be directed towards the Honourable Minister as guest of honour, so I propose to do just that. Mr. Hutchinson, we have known you for many, many years, mainly by repute. I would say, which in the first instance was as a sportsman. You, as Ross Hutchinson, were one of the leading sportsmen in this State. Following that, we knew of you again as a teacher and guide to the children of this State as a member of the Education Department. Then we came upon you later—again as Ross Hutchinson—as a member of the R.A.A.F. It was said that you got your main reputation in the R.A.A.F. as a footballer, but I have not yet heard of a Distinguished Flying Cross being given for football only. Following that, we come upon Mr. Hutchinson again, as the member for Claremont-Cottesloe in the State Legislature, and now we meet you as the Minister for Health at a gathering of pharmacists and embryo pharmacists. On each and every one of these fields you have done your job to the fullest extent of your capabilities. We thank you for making your valuable time available for this night, and particularly for altering your programme to fit in with our arrangements, which had to be altered at very short notice. We thank you very much for the address that you have given us. You have given us something to think about.

Now, for the final appearance on this stage tonight, I present Miss Beverley Margaret Black.

Miss Black said: On behalf of the students here tonight, it is my privilege to support Mr. Hughes in thanking Mr. Hutchinson. We are very grateful to you, sir, both for accepting the invitation to come to the ceremony and for the very interesting and informative address you have given. I trust you will accept our sincere thanks together with those already given to you.

I have also to thank Mr. Dallimore and members of the Council for all the trouble they have gone to in preparing the ceremony tonight. I must admit that when I was in first and second year I couldn't see much sense in coming along to receive a certificate; but I realise now how much it means to the fourth years, their parents and their friends, to receive some sort of public recognition for their work.

We are also indebted to the teachers at the Pharmacy College and Doctor Watson for his assistance and guidance through our course, to Mr. Tucker and Mr. Griffiths in the Pharmaceutics Department and Mr. Snell in the Chemistry Department. I have been especially asked by the fourth year students to thank Mr. Tucker for his encouragement and moral support throughout the year—I am quite sure he had given up all hope for us. While I have the chance I would like to express my personal gratitude to the Pharmaceutical Council

and Women Pharmacists, the warehouses and the individual firms for the kind donations of such generous prizes. As you will probably appreciate, they are a terrific incentive to work, and I for one, and many others, have been grateful for their financial assistance.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and the ceremony concluded with the playing of the National Anthem.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of members of the Society was held at the Technical College, Perth, on March 23, 1960, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (President), A. C. McWhinney, R. I. Cohen, R. W. Dalby, D. Waldbay, M. G. Huggins, M. D. Cann, J. Perlman, A. E. Footitt, W. M. Griffith, M. H. Arnold, A. W. Rock, G. N. Mountain, G. H. Cohen, F. W. Avenell, S. T. Hughes, C. M. Saunders, Jim M. Hawkins, R. J. Devereux; Mesdames E. E. Adlard and H. M. Lyons; Misses V. M. Powys, J. C. Palmer, V. Garcia, P. Dornan, Dr. E. M. Watson.

Minutes of annual meeting held March 24, 1959, were confirmed after a summary had been read.

President's Report.—The President referred especially to the following items appearing in the printed report already circulated:—

Fellowship in Pharmacy.—Four candidates secured passes in one subject and two candidates passed in two subjects. Miss Eleanor Moore and Mr. L. Rapoport had now obtained the required number of units, and would receive Fellowship Diplomas (the first to be issued) at the graduation ceremony on March 31.

Additions to 10th Schedule.—The list of drugs subject to prescription only control was extended by the addition of calcium carbimide and phenmetrazine. A plea was made for strict observance of the regulations in regard to controlled substances.

Prescription Difficulties and Care in Labelling.—The increasing number of preparations having similar names emphasises the need for extreme care in writing and interpreting prescriptions. Chemists were reminded of the dangers attaching to incorrect or inadequate labelling.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia Conference was held in May, 1959, and the next will be held in Perth, probably in 1962.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress was held in Perth in August, 1959. The President thanked the organising committee of Section "O" for their assistance.

The report was adopted.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Registrar presented the financial statement, which showed a surplus of £65/17/6 for the year.

Presentation of Life Membership Certificate to Mrs. H. M. Lyons.—The President intimated that the Council had conferred life membership on Mrs. H. M. Lyons in recognition of the very valuable service which she has rendered to pharmacy during a long period of time. Mrs. Lyons qualified in 1914, and was the first lady to qualify in W.A. She was actively associated with Miss Garcia and others in the formation of the Women Pharmacists' Association, of which she became the foundation president.

Miss V. Garcia supported Mr. Dallimore in eulogising Mrs. Lyons' work. The women pharmacists honoured her as the pioneer of pharmacy as a career for females in this State. As President of their organisation from its inception in 1936 until 1952, she gave very valuable leadership and set a wonderful example of service. Her advice and guidance had always been readily available. Miss Garcia wished Mrs. Lyons good health and a long life to enjoy the honour which she so richly deserved.

Mr. Dallimore presented a framed life membership certificate to Mrs. Lyons.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

In replying, Mrs. Lyons said that she had found a lot of joy in her association with pharmacy. It had been a great pleasure to work with the women pharmacists of the State, and through their Association they had been able to make a considerable contribution to the status of pharmacy as well as helping the community generally. She thanked those who had worked with her in the formation of the Association, and said she regarded the honour now being conferred as belonging to them as much as to herself. She thanked the Council for this gracious gesture, which she deeply appreciated.

Alteration of Rules.—The following motion, which appeared on the notice paper, was carried unanimously:

"That number 6 of the Society's rules be amended by adding the words 'Provided that the Council may waive the membership fee for such period and in such cases as it considers justified'."

Result of Election.—The returning officer announced that Messrs. A. A. Baxter and G. H. Dallimore had been returned (unopposed) for the ensuing three years.

Examination Time Table.—In reply to questions, Dr. Watson intimated that every effort would be made to commence the written examinations during the first week in November.

Other items discussed included introduction of the metric system and publication of examination results.

Vote of Thanks.—On the motion of Mr. A. W. Rock, a vote of thanks to the President, Council and staff was carried with acclamation.

After acknowledging the vote of thanks, the President invited those present to accompany him to the cafeteria for supper.

THE GUILD

*S.B.C.
Meeting*

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on April 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, A. W. Rock, J. V. Hands, C. O. Carter, M. H. Arnold, H. J. Stone.

Maternity Outfits and Government Hospitals.—A letter had been received from the Health Department, stating that the January circular had now been withdrawn and that matrons of Government hospitals had been instructed that patients were to obtain their maternity outfits from the chemist of their choice.

Dispensing Fees.—After further debate, it was recommended that the Pricing Officer be asked to prepare a case for increased dispensing fees based on increased overhead costs. The present simple and compounding fees were to remain, but the dispensing fee for ethicals was to be fixed at 2/9.

Guild Bureau of Statistics.—It was recommended that the attention of members be drawn to the necessity of completing and returning the form sent out by this department.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the result of his recent visit to Sydney to attend an Executive meeting. The interpretation of the bulk buying clause for Government dispensing was a matter that was being watched very carefully by the Guild.

The question of registration of the Guild under the W.A. Trades Association Act had been referred to the Guild solicitors.

Extra staff had been engaged for Repatriation pricing, and efforts are being made to catch up on any outstanding accounts.

Trade & Commerce Report.—Mr. Rock reported that the orders for the new range of "Gilseal" Household Packs are well up to expectations and would be available shortly.

The question of supplying Guild wrapping paper without the slogan is being taken up with the manufacturers.

The layout of future Guild advertising was discussed, and it was agreed that the Guild Publicity Committee should attend a Trade & Commerce Committee meeting to discuss advertising in general. A window banner to tie in with certain drives was suggested.

Parke, Davis were supplying excellent window material to those chemists who dressed their own windows so that they could tie in with Parke, Davis' May Vitamin Drive. This company was holding a school for chemists' assistants during the last week in April at the "Guild House" board room.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that a number of increased prices and amendments to the retail list were being prepared.

The question of increased dispensing fees was discussed, and it was recommended that chemists' attention be again drawn to the introduction of an ethical fee of 2/9 and the minimum fee of 5/- in maximum quantity prescriptions.

Country Visit.—Mr. Allan gave a report on his recent visit by air to Norseman, Esperance and Albany. Opportunity was taken to answer queries, particularly on P.B.A. All members appreciated his visit.

P.B.A. Dispensing.—Whereas city doctors can get permission to supply a greater amount than that listed, it creates a problem with country chemists, who have to dispense for patients who are miles from the pharmacy and cannot always return for a further supply. It was suggested that this matter be discussed with the Department.

Unsatisfactory Wads.—The question of some of the wads now being supplied was discussed. It appeared that either the cork wad or the clear plastic were the best. The attention of the warehouses to be drawn to this matter.

The meeting closed at 11.10 p.m.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care Mr. E. H. Shield's Pharmacy, cr. Collins and Murray Streets, Hobart.

Messrs. G. Fleming, B. L. Ralph and L. J. McLeod made a flying visit to Melbourne recently to represent Tasmanian pharmacy at the opening of the new Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Mr. T. Stephens has been enjoying holidays.

Engagement.—Best wishes for the future go to Miss Cecily Barwick and Mr. Adrian Haywood, who announced their engagement recently.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on April 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. F. H. Cartledge, I. B. McLeod, E. N. Lee, A. K. Smith and the Registrar.

In the absence of the President, Mr. I. B. McLeod was elected Chairman.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Godfrey Moase: The Registrar advised that to date satisfactory details had not been received.

Apprentices.—Anthony Wiss: Satisfactory completion of indentures was recorded.

R. D. Ayling: The meeting resolved that Mr. Ayling be permitted to sit for Materia Medica examinations November, 1960, without attending lectures for the year.

Ahmed Raza: Certificate for satisfactory completion of the pharmacy assistants course of the Medical Department, Suva, Fiji, was received from Mr. Raza.

Finance.—A financial statement was presented and accounts totalling £158/5/6 were passed for payment.

Pharmacy Act.—Pharmacy (Medicines and Drugs) List, 1960.—A copy of the gazetted amendment was received from the Director-General of Public Health.

A letter was received stating that a Devonport wholesaler had informed his customers that any chemists' lines may now be sold by grocers.—The meeting resolved to write to the Retail Traders' Association, sending them a copy of the list, pointing out that the amendment does not apply to all pharmaceutical products.

Pharmacy Regulations.—Mr. Lee moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Registrar take the necessary steps to incorporate the time limit of examinations in the Pharmacy Regulations.—Carried.

Poisons Act.—Uniform Pesticides Regulations.—The meeting resolved that this matter be brought forward for discussion at the proposed meeting between Board members and Agriculture Department officials. The Registrar was directed to advise Dr. Murray of this intention.

Advertising of Patent Medicines.—A letter was received from the Director-General of Health, Canberra, through the Director of Public Health, Hobart, seeking advice as to whether any proprietary medicines currently being advertised contain any drug which by law

of any State in Australia were obtainable only on doctor's prescription.

The meeting resolved to advise that to the best of the Board's knowledge there are no products falling in this category being advertised in Tasmania.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Correspondence was received from the Director of Public Health, asking for two representatives of the Board to meet officers of the Agricultural Department for discussion of these schedules before the proposed meeting of the Board, Health Department and Parliamentary draftsmen.

Mr. I. B. McLeod and Mr. T. A. Stephens were appointed representatives for the proposed meeting, the night of the meeting to be arranged by the Registrar.

Meeting Night.—The meeting resolved that the first Thursday in each month be made the permanent meeting night of the Board.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on April 11, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. J. McLeod (Chairman), Miss M. Purdon, Messrs. E. H. Shield, J. K. Bester, D. M. Tremayne and the Secretary.

Social Evening.—The Secretary reported that all details had been completed for this evening. Replies, which had to be in by April 13, were awaited.

P.A.A. Conference Finance Committee.—The Secretary reported that a meeting of this Committee had been held, and after discussing details of costs received from the South Australian Society and the possible requirements for Tasmania, it was considered that in addition to subscriptions a minimum of £1300 would need to be raised. The meeting therefore recommended that a circular be sent to all registered pharmacists, asking them to undertake to make monthly contributions towards a fund for this purpose, suggesting that master pharmacists contribute £1 and other members 10/- per month, and that representatives be appointed in each district to collect these amounts.

The meeting agreed with the committee's proposal, and the circular would be forwarded during May.

Women Pharmacists' Association.—A letter from this Association was brought forward from the previous meeting, and it was decided that the matter be kept on the agenda until the Council could determine when the conference will be held, at which stage further consideration could be given to our own commitments in conjunction with assistance to this Association.

Lecture.—A letter was received from Mr. D. W. Bruce, Senior Demonstrator in Pharmacology and Research Worker in Psycho-Pharmacology of the University of Melbourne, advising that he would be able to come to Hobart on Thursday, May 19, to deliver a lecture on "Some Aspects of Psycho-pharmacology," with emphasis on the use of stimulants and anti-depressants.

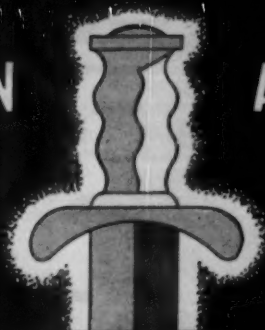
Members felt that an invitation should be extended to representatives of the B.M.A., Australian Chemical Institute, Department of Mental Hygiene and the Psychologist office of the Education Department to hear this lecture.

Mr. McLeod undertook to make arrangements for the use of the Technical College lecture room.

Resignation.—A letter was received from Mr. E. H. Shield, advising that owing to his transferring his busi-

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TASMANIA—Continued

ness to the North-West Coast he would be resigning from the Council as from April 30.

The Chairman expressed regret at having to accept this resignation, and stated that the work which Mr. Shield had done in the interests of pharmacy over many years was much appreciated. He wished him every success in his new venture.

Mr. Shield thanked the Chairman for his remarks, and stated that he had been very pleased to work with the Society over the years.

The matter of finding a member to take Mr. Shield's place was left for the Secretary to discuss with the President.

Victorian College of Pharmacy.—Mr. McLeod reported on attending the opening of the Victorian College, and stated that this had been a most impressive gathering. He expressed his appreciation of the high standard which had been set in the building and equipment, and felt that this would be reflected in the students' work.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on March 28, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), A. Fennell, A. G. Crane, E. H. Shield, D. R. Crisp, C. B. Dillon, I. R. McIntosh, A. G. Gould and the Secretary.

The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. D. R. Crisp on his return to the State Branch Committee.

Price Lists.—Mr. Dillon reported that the reprint of the Patents and Proprietaries List should be ready early in April.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £114/19/10 were passed for payment.

Home Products International Ltd.—A reply was received to our protest regarding the Kolynos-Anacin offer, in which they stated that this type of merchandising was forced upon them by competitive activity.

"Gilsol" and Chemist Only Lines.—A letter was received from the Federal Merchandising Department suggesting that a list of these lines should be drafted for inclusion in the front of our price lists. The meeting agreed that this list be duplicated and forwarded with the next lot of amendments.

National Health Services.—Some explanations of aspects of the new N.H.S. scheme were received from the Public Relations Secretariat.

Publicity and Merchandising Conference.—Mr. McIntosh gave a full report on matters dealt with at this conference called to co-ordinate merchandising with the Federal Trade and Commerce Department. He mentioned that whilst each State had its own particular ideas, the meeting was able to agree on a master plan for the ensuing 12 months and this would enable our advertising to be co-ordinated with the manufacturers.

He mentioned that the Federal Merchandising Department will still have national drives with which all States will tie in under the master plan.

For the purpose of financing the national advertising it was suggested that 10 per cent. of our funds collected for the merchandising and advertising scheme should be paid to the Federal Merchandising Department. A decision was not made on this point by our State Branch Committee.

Mr. McIntosh stated that in order to increase funds available some States were already paying 1 per cent. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as we are doing, and other States have been asked to consider increasing to 1 per cent.

Members expressed the feeling that they were not

prepared to increase to 1 per cent. on the present advertising.

Mr. Robertson considered the matter should be fully discussed by the merchandising sub-committee, which could bring the proposals back to the State Branch Committee. This was agreed to.

Mr. McIntosh considered that executive members would have to be far more active, and each pharmacy should be called on and given more attention, thus assisting them with all Guild matters and making members feel the Guild is really helping them, as many of them do not appreciate the work being done. This in turn will cause them to co-operate more with the Guild.

Mr. Crisp agreed with Mr. McIntosh that country members in particular feel very much in the dark, and that the only time they hear from the Guild was when the Guild wants something from them.

Mr. Robertson thanked Mr. McIntosh for so ably representing the Branch at the meeting, and also for the comprehensive report he had presented.

P.A.A. Conference Committee.—The Chairman stated that the Pharmaceutical Society wished to form a committee to consider finance for conducting the P.A.A. Conference when next held in Tasmania: this committee to consist of two representatives from each of the Guild, the Society and Women Pharmacists.

Discussion ensued as to our ability to cope with the financial requirements of such a conference.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Crisp would represent the Guild and that a meeting of the sub-committee with the Secretary in attendance be held on April 6.

The meeting closed at 10.40 p.m.

APRIL MEETING OF S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 93 Davey Street, Hobart, on April 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. A. Robertson, A. G. Gould, E. H. Shield, I. R. McIntosh, D. R. Crisp, A. G. Crane, G. M. Fleming, J. B. Warland Browne, G. S. Copeland and the Secretary.

Pending the attendance of the President, Mr. Robertson took the chair.

P.A.A. Conference Committee.—The Secretary reported that this committee had met, and after considering figures provided by the South Australian Society, decided it would be necessary to have not less than £1300 in addition to subscription to finance such a conference.

It was recommended that a circular be sent to each member, asking them to make monthly contributions to a fund for this purpose, with the suggestion that master pharmacists contribute £1 and others 10/- per month. The meeting agreed with this proposal.

At this stage Messrs. G. M. Fleming, J. B. W. Browne and G. S. Copeland attended the meeting and Mr. Fleming took the chair.

Letters to New Members.—A letter was received from Mr. Ross covering a proposed letter for sending to members and to new members welcoming them to the Guild. As the meeting considered certain parts were not suitable for Tasmania the matter was left for our Executive to consider and present a letter for Tasmanian purposes to the next S.B.C. meeting.

Newsprint Mills.—Mr. Fleming stated that a representative from A.N.M. Boyer, had discussed with him possibilities for handling the 5/- payable under the N.H.S. Scheme in regard to their Medical Benefits Scheme.

Mr. Crane stated what was operating in New Norfolk at the present time, and this was considered to be the only satisfactory way of dealing with the situation.

Resignation.—A letter was received from Mr. E. H. Shield, tendering his resignation from the S.B.C. as he was transferring to the N.W. Coast. Mr. Fleming stated he was very sorry to have to accept this resignation, and wished Mr. Shield every success in his new business.

Federal Delegate.—Due to Mr. Shield's resignation it



NEWSLETTER

ADVERTISING

Before an illustrated ad can exert any sales promotion it must grab those eyeballs. Research boys surveyed to see what interests the greatest number of males the greatest part of the time. There was no photo-finish and grog was lengths back. From junior (with his future in front of him) to grandpa (restricted to reminiscence) it has the same effect—the sleek motor car, the cigarette, the TV, the toothpaste, all come into focus after the accompanying 36:23:36 has captured those optics and been assessed. Such advertising shoots for the male susceptibility but also indirectly compliments the male I.Q. How? Well, a salesman friend tells me his company has never been asked "How much for the car alone?"

PET BUSINESS

In England there are ten million budgerigars, five million dogs, four million cats. Australia would have figures approximately in proportion to the population ratio. That gives us quite a number of pets. There should be some good business there! Ever noticed how important the health of a pet is to the doting owners? They spend plenty to keep Pheathers, Phydeau or Phluffy healthy. Try a display stand. Bet you it pays off.

CARDOPHYLLIN

You have, of course, noticed that Cardophyllin with Phenobarb (both $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) are available on N.H.S.

MODERN DESIGN

As new model car nearly skittled him pedestrian yelled out—"Thug! You nearly ran under me!"

WEATHER FOR IT

Cold weather aches respond to diethylamine salicylate. So recommend massage with RUBESAL for rheumatic pains, fibrositis, lumbago, sciatica. It retails at 6/6 tube.

Until next "A.J.P."

THE
HAMILTON LABORATORIES LIMITED
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ADELAIDE

TASMANIA—Continued

became necessary to appoint a new Federal Delegate. Mr. Copeland moved, seconded by Mr. Gould, that Mr. Fleming be appointed to this office.

Mr. Fleming agreed to accept the position and was unanimously elected.

Mr. Shield thanked members for their help and co-operation. He considered that his office as Federal Delegate had been a most pleasant one and that it took some considerable time to gather the Federal atmosphere. Although leaving Hobart, he stated he would always be pleased to co-operate with the Guild.

Mr. Copeland stated that he very much regretted Mr. Shield had to relinquish the office of Federal Delegate as he had done a really excellent job. He also mentioned that Mr. McIntosh had very ably represented this Branch at the Federal Merchandising and Advertising Co-ordinating Committee, and expressed the hope that younger men would come forward to take over the duties.

North-West District.—Mr. Fleming proposed that the North-West Coast be made a new district as there was now a good nucleus to start with.

After discussion of this proposal, Mr. Copeland suggested that an official letter be sent to the North-West members, and that the area be defined as west of Deloraine but not including Deloraine.

Mr. Fleming considered that we should write to each member in the area and then hold an inaugural meeting at Ulverstone or one of the other towns, and this was agreed to.

Contacting Members.—Mr. McIntosh stated that he visualised calls by S.B.C. members on city pharmacists as well as country members.

Mr. Gould stated that a meeting should be held at Huonville to give more interest to members in that area.

Mr. Copeland considered we should have Federal Merchandising Officers over more often.

For the purpose of making calls, a sub-committee with power to co-opt was formed, consisting of Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Fleming.

Pharmacy Act Amendments.—An amendment to the Pharmacy Act enabling other stores to handle patent medicines was discussed, and the meeting decided that the list of items as prepared by Cados Pty. Ltd. should be forwarded to each member.

Merchandising and Publicity.—Consideration was given to the number of members contributing and amount available for this scheme.

Mr. Copeland considered we must expend a larger amount to promote pharmacy and the lines chemists only can sell.

Some dissatisfaction with the present scheme was expressed by members.

Mr. Robertson stated that all were aware they must advertise, but it was the system used that was causing dissatisfaction.

Mr. Browne stated that many members in Launceston were dissatisfied, and he read proposals from Mr. Calver.

Discussion ensued on institutional and product advertising.

Mr. Fleming stated the time was now at hand for a Federal Merchandising representative to call on each member. He considered Federal Office should be advised of the present position and the necessity to convince members to back the present scheme.

It was agreed that details be presented to the Federal Merchandising Department.

Printing and Developing.—Mr. Shield suggested that a deposit should be collected on all films left for developing.

After discussing this proposal it was decided that the Merchandising Sub-committee discuss the matter with Kodak.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

"Better new friend than an old foe."
—Spenser.

Mr. N. C. McIntyre is in business at Stroud Street, Bulahdelah.

Mr. Roman Potocki has purchased Byron's Pharmacy, 65 Booth Street, Annandale.

Mr. S. K. Young has opened a pharmacy at 118A Railway Parade, Mortdale.

Mr. J. W. Turnbull has opened a pharmacy, Main Road, Fennell's Bay.

Mr. C. J. Peoples has opened a pharmacy in Kareena Road, Miranda.

Mr. K. J. Stanton's pharmacy at 88 Queen Street, Barraba, has been sold and closed down.

Mr. E. C. Cloak has sold the Station Pharmacy at Lakemba.

Mr. I. A. McCullough has opened a pharmacy at 147 Oak Road, Kirrawee.

Mr. F. W. Taylor has purchased the Railway Pharmacy, 39 Rohini Street, Turramurra.

Mr. R. P. Snell has purchased the pharmacy of J. H. Powell at Narrabeen.

Mr. J. R. MacAndrew has opened a pharmacy at 8 Flinders Road, North Ryde.

Mr. A. D. Burgess has opened a pharmacy at 107 The Crescent, Fairfield.

Mr. H. Musgrove has purchased the pharmacy at 22 Chin Chen Street, Lambton.

Mr. R. N. Barnett has purchased Davies' Pharmacy at 463 Harris Street, Ultimo.

Mr. A. Goldberg has purchased Shephard's Pharmacy at 111 Enmore Road, Enmore.

Mr. P. Smidmore has purchased the Six Ways Pharmacy, 97 Hall Street, Bondi Beach.

Mr. G. Brodie, formerly of Wiley Park, has purchased a pharmacy at 327 Concord Road, Concord West.

Mr. R. F. Wood has the pharmacy at 379 Sydney Road, Balgowlah. Mr. Wood was formerly at North Curl Curl.

Mr. K. J. Wilson has a pharmacy in Richmond Road, Blacktown.

Mr. W. T. Madden has The Mount Pharmacy, 71 St. John's Avenue, Mangerton.

Mr. K. T. H. Hotson has purchased Crisford's Pharmacy, 172 Sharp Street, Cooma.

Mr. S. C. Ward, formerly of West Pennant Hills, has opened a pharmacy at 535 Pacific Highway, Mount Colah.

Mr. J. J. Irvine now has the pharmacy at 1 Highclere Avenue, Punchbowl, previously owned by Mr. D. G. Cliff.

Mrs. M. C. Selmer has opened a pharmacy at 208 Devonshire Street, Sydney. Mrs. Selmer was previously Chief Pharmacist in charge at the Women's Hospital, Crown Street.

APPROVAL OF FACTORY SITE FOR ABBOTT LABORATORIES

Sutherland Shire Council recently approved the erection of a chemical factory and administrative block on land at Kurnell. The approval is subject to various conditions, including the provision of adequate drainage.

Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd. made application for approval of a proposed factory in Captain Cook Drive.

The council's development control officer, Mr. F. Noble, said the project was a major industrial one, and an area of more than 200 acres was involved.

AUSTRALIAN MANAGER, CROOKES LABORATORIES LIMITED

Mr. Arthur J. Pasfield, M.P.S., took up appointment as Australian manager for Crookes Laboratories Limited on April 26.

He will leave for the United Kingdom, via U.S.A., on May 24, for a short visit to the parent company, returning to take over from Mr. George Kaye, who leaves for the United Kingdom on August 2.

Mr. Pasfield qualified in 1951, being apprenticed to Mr. D. Williams (now Eastwood). He afterwards spent seven years with Glaxo Laboratories.

PRIZEWINNERS

The following awards were announced at the Eighty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales:

Mr. J. D. F. Brownhill—The Materia Medica Prize, awarded by the Society to the student obtaining the best pass at the examination—books value £15/15/-.

Miss Beverley G. Williams—The Gray Memorial Prize (Botany I), awarded by the Society to the student obtaining the best pass at the examination—books value £10/10/-.

Miss Margot D. Woodward—The Short Memorial Prize (Chemistry I), awarded by the Society to the student obtaining the best pass at the examination—books value £10/10/-.

Mr. L. R. Wade—Prize for most proficient First Year Country Apprentice, provided by the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association—cash £10/10/-.

Mr. W. L. Collins—The Ray Dodd Memorial Prize (First Year Apprentices)—cash £5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Report of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, presented to the Annual Meeting of members on March 30, summarises the activities of the Society for the preceding 12 months. The report refers to the equipping of the Pharmacy Laboratories in the University of Sydney. By the end of the year donations to a fund organised by the Council of the Society totalled over £33,000, and details were published in the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Society "Digest."

An interesting note is that for the purposes of the Society the State was divided into areas and each area allocated to a Councillor to provide closer contact with headquarters. Another interesting fact is that the Council during the year adopted in principle a proposal that assistance by way of loan should be made available to pharmacy students who encountered unexpected financial difficulties. After consideration, the Council decided that any such loan be limited to £100, available during the second or third year, at the discretion of the Council.

The balance sheet of the Society for the year is published with the Annual Report. At the close of the financial year the Accumulated Funds Account showed a credit of £5,557/4/-. The Income and Expenditure Account showed a surplus of £245/13/2.

THE ACTIVE



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ANTISEPTIC/ANALGESIC LOZENGES

This M&B preparation contains 1 mg. dibromopropamidine and 1 mg. chlorphenoxium amsonate (two potent antibacterial and antifungal agents) together with 4 mg. butylaminobenzoate (a local analgesic).

'Planidets' relieve painful conditions of the mouth and throat and are a useful aid in the treatment of throat and mouth infections. Used after the extraction of teeth, 'Planidets' minimize the possibility of septic complications.

'PLANIDETS'

are packed in attractive tubes. Ten tubes of 12 lozenges are supplied in an eye-catching display outer. Retail price 3s. 6d. per tube. Available on bonus terms of 13 to the dozen through your wholesale supplier.

**Let 'PLANIDETS' be active
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and a wide range of
Surgical Rubberware**

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55 YORK STREET, SYDNEY

**TWO Designs
in High Grade**

Greg-Steel

Spatulas

Blade Sizes:
3½ in.—12 in. long



MIX Ointments
and make Pills
quicker with either
of these strong
flexible Spatulas
manufactured from
finest Carbon and
Stainless Steel.
Firm grip handles.

Special ointment Spatulas — 3 in., 4 in., and 6 in. blade.
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GREGORY STEEL PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.

28 JOHNSTON STREET, COLLINGWOOD
Supplies obtainable from all leading Druggist Supply Houses

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

FAILURE TO KEEP DANGEROUS DRUGS STORED APART

Chemist Fined £50

Geo. Wm. Berkeley, chemist, of Marrickville, was fined £50 in Newtown Court recently for failing to keep Dangerous Drugs separate from other goods.

Det.-Sgt. K. S. Astill, of the Drug Squad, said on March 8 he inspected Berkeley's pharmacy. Berkeley's prescription books revealed he had not dispensed a prescription since October 15, 1956.

His Dangerous Drugs Register showed Berkeley took stock of his Dangerous Drugs on January 2, 1957, and since then had not dispensed prescriptions containing a Dangerous Drug.

An inspection of Berkeley's drug cabinet showed he was contravening a regulation of the Police Offences Amendment Act by not keeping dangerous drugs stored apart from other goods in a separate cupboard.

The drugs included codeine, morphine and cocaine.

Det.-Sgt. Astill said Berkeley was told the regulations governing the separating came into force on April 1, 1958, and he had been warned through a bulletin in January this year.

STATE PARLIAMENT

Matters Mentioned in the Legislative Assembly Recently

Medicines

Mr. L. J. Ferguson (Lab., Merrylands) said some pharmacists were removing labels from proprietary medicines and charging more for them under a prescription label.

This was happening under the provisions of the Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefits scheme, he said.

The Minister for Health, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, said he would ask the Federal Minister for Health, Dr. D. A. Cameron, to correct this and other anomalies.

Dentists

The Minister for Health, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, said he was considering legislation to allow alien dentists to practice in N.S.W. on the same basis as alien doctors.

Replying to Mr. K. M. McCaw (Lib., Lane Cove), Mr. Sheahan said the question of allowing alien dentists to practise in N.S.W. had been exercising his mind for some time.

Many dentists who qualified in Sydney were going to England, where they reputedly received more money.

"Of 30 students who passed recently, eight told me they were going to England to practise," Mr. Sheahan said.

CHEMIST FINED

A King's Cross chemist claimed he had left his shop doors open after trading hours to air his freshly painted store, the Chief Industrial Magistrate's Court was told recently.

James Ambrose Francis Sullivan, owner of the shop in Victoria Street, King's Cross, was fined £3, with 6/- costs, for failing to close the shop.

He told the Court he had left the doors of the shop open to provide some fresh air, when two inspectors from the Department of Labour and Industry called on him at 7.50 p.m.

The inspectors asked him why he was still open after the correct trading hours.

In a statement, Inspector R. J. F. Hoad told the Court that various pharmaceutical and other lines were exposed for sale.

Sullivan told the Court that King's Cross did a lot of dispensing for other areas as far out as Blacktown, Rozelle and Cronulla.

"I am in a position where I am on my own and I am competing with other chemists who are staying open," he said. "I have tried to get them to co-operate."

KING'S CROSS CHEMIST FINED FOR LATE TRADING

The owner of a King's Cross chemist shop and five of her employees were convicted in the Chief Industrial Magistrate's Court recently on 11 charges of late trading.

Eve Hyman, of Darlinghurst Road, King's Cross, registered occupant of the shop, was charged with trading after hours six times.

Department of Labour and Industry inspectors told the Court they visited the shop on November 19, December 2, December 10, December 12, December 16 and December 19, 1959. The store was open for business on all occasions.

The defendant was fined a total of £18 with £1/16/- costs.

Another charge, of trading after hours on December 5, was dismissed.

Douglas McClosky, Darlinghurst Road, King's Cross, an employee, also was convicted of trading after hours on December 16. He was fined £3, with 6/- costs.

A charge of late trading on December 2 was dismissed.

Other employees convicted were: Samuel Rock, Clyde Street, North Bondi, late trading on December 10; David McClosky, Tramere Street, Drummoyne, late trading on December 12; Peter Whealy, Bundara Road, Bellevue Hill, late trading on December 19; and Ronald Hartley Attwater, Roscoe Street, Bondi, late trading on November 4. Each was fined £3, with 6/- costs.

A charge against Rock of late trading on December 5 was struck out.

FERROUS SULPHATE HARMFUL TO YOUNG CHILDREN

Following the recent death of a child aged 2½ years, caused by the swallowing of tablets containing ferrous sulphate, the matter of prevention has been discussed in relation to substances of low toxicity.

The death was reported in the press, thus:

"No Harm in Pills," Boy Died

A mother said in Parramatta Coroner's Court recently that a doctor told her tablets which her son had eaten were harmless. The boy later died.

The Parramatta District Coroner (Mr. Fischer, S.M.) was inquiring into the death of Stephen Heasman, 2½ years.

Mrs. Heasman said that about 6 a.m. she went into the kitchen of her home and found Stephen with an empty bottle which had contained about 50 tablets. The tablets contained ferrous sulphate. Mrs. Heasman said she took Stephen to the doctor, who told her the tablets contained nothing harmful. On doctor's instructions she put Stephen to bed and gave him milk, she said. Next morning Stephen began to vomit and she rang the doctor. He told her nothing in the tablets could harm the boy, but suggested that she should take him to Parramatta Hospital for a stomach wash. Stephen died about 3 p.m.

The doctor did not appear in Court and was not represented.

Mr. Fischer found that Stephen died from ferrous sulphate poisoning accidentally self-administered by eating the tablets.

Authorities consider that chemists should be approached with a view to obtaining their co-operation in labelling ferrous sulphate and similar poisons, not included in the Poisons List and of very low toxicity, but nevertheless harmful to young children, with a notice: "Keep out of reach of children."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

Country Week

Monday, May 23, to Thursday, May 26

The programme planned by Council is as follows:—

Monday, May 23:

9.30 a.m.—Official Opening.

"SURE - FIT"

FINGER STALLS—clip on

FINGER STALLS—tie on

POULTICE STALLS—surgical laced

WRIST GUARDS

All attractively carded

*Pharmacists: Enquire from your
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HEAD OFFICE: Fourth Floor, "Guild House",
18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne. Phone: FB 3774.
(General Secretary, T. G. Allen.)

N.S.W.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney.
(Branch Secretary, C. Carlisle.)

QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighthouse.)

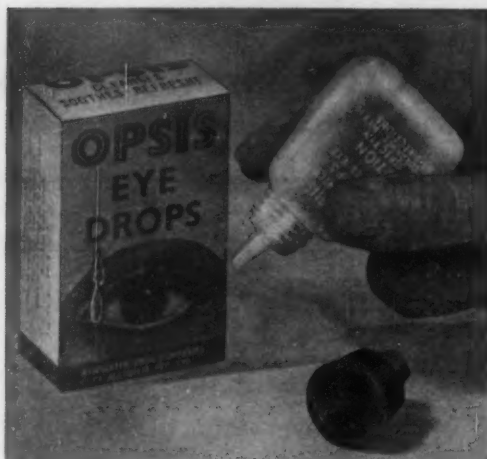
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Room No. 51 (Fifth Floor),
Savings Bank Building, 25 Bank Street, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: C/o Technical College,
St. George's Terrace, Perth.
(Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

NOW FIRMLY ESTABLISHED

CHEMIST ONLY OPSIS EYE DROPS

In the modern plastic squeeze pack.
CONTAIN—PHENYLEPHRINE HYDROCHLORIDE



Price 36/- Doz.
Retail 5/3.

Packed in an eye-catching Counter Unit of 1 Dozen.

Another A.D.C.A. Product

DISTRIBUTORS:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Box 5263, G.P.O., Sydney.
Sigma Co. Ltd., G.P.O. Box 4346, Melbourne.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., 518 Stanley Street,
South Brisbane.
Rumbles Limited, 12 Aberdeen Street, Perth.
Southern Drug Co. Ltd., 180 Sturt Street, Adelaide.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

10 a.m.-11.15 a.m.—Lecture, "Keeping up to date with Pharmacy"—Morning Tea.
11.45 a.m.-12.30 p.m.—Lecture, "Some Newer Substances used in Dispensing"—Lunch.
2 p.m.—Demonstrations of Modern Pharmacy Techniques (the demonstrations will employ the new equipment purchased for the new Pharmacy School).
8 p.m.—Reception (Cocktail Party).
Tuesday, May 24:
9.30 a.m.-10.45 a.m.—Lecture, "Modern Pharmacology"—Morning Tea.
11.15 a.m.-12 noon—Lecture, "Poisons Laws."
1 p.m.—Buffet Lunch at Plant of Parke, Davis & Co., Caringbah.
Afternoon—Inspection of Parke, Davis & Co. Factory.
Night—Free.
Wednesday, May 25:
9.30 a.m.-10.45 a.m.—Lecture, "Sterilisation in the Pharmacy"—Morning Tea.
11.15 a.m.-12.30 p.m.—Films, "Cross Infection" and "Sterilisation"—Lunch.
Afternoon—Special Merchandising Lecture.
Night—Free.
Thursday, May 26:
9.30 a.m.-10.45 a.m.—Lecture, "Some Important Aspects of Veterinary Medicine"—Morning Tea.
11.15 a.m.-12 noon—Lecture, "Some Aspects of Medical Treatment"—Lunch.
Afternoon—Visit to Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., Botany.
Night—Farewell Dinner.
Members desirous of attending should write to the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney (metropolitan members may attend as well as country members).

CHEMISTS' (STATE) AWARD

Basic Wage Variation

(Effective as from the first complete pay period in May, 1960)

Managers:
Up to 4 assistants £22 0 0
5 to 9 assistants 22 15 0
10 or more assistants 23 15 0
Relieving Managers: Rate per hour—one-fortieth of weekly rate prescribed for appropriate classification, plus 10 per cent.
Chief Assistants £21 5 0
Registered Assistants 20 15 0
Relievers: Rate per hour—11/4 19-20, minimum payment four hours.

	Males	Females
Shop Assistants	Per Week	Per Week
Under 16 years of age	£5 13 11	£5 13 11
At 16 years of age	7 6 3	6 18 11
At 17 years of age	9 1 5	8 1 7
At 18 years of age	10 19 4	9 2 1
At 19 years of age	13 9 5	10 7 11
At 20 years of age	14 18 0	11 8 0
At 21 years of age	16 3 0	12 11 6
At 22 years of age	17 3 0	13 11 6

(Shop assistants required to carry out dispensing under supervision shall be paid 30/- per week in addition to the appropriate rate of pay prescribed by this scale of rates for shop assistants.)

Casuals: Rate per hour—Under 21 years of age, one-fortieth of the rate payable at 19 years, plus 12½%; over 21 years, one-fortieth of the rate at 22 years, plus 12½%.

University Students: An employee who has completed his apprenticeship to pharmacy, and who is attending the course of lectures in pharmacy at Sydney University, may be employed on an hourly basis at the rate

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Apprentices:

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Second year	5 0 5
Third year	6 11 5
Fourth year	7 4 7

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 92 Bridge Street, Sydney, on March 8, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Professor S. Wright, Messrs. L. Smith, K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, G. Mallam, G. Harman, G. Simpson and K. Thomas.

Inspector's Reports.—Results of prosecutions against H. T. Stafford, Maclean; E. R. Thomas, Kempsey; and D. B. Fry, West Kempsey, were noted.

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Michael John Afaras, Beverley Anne Ancher, Anthony Germain Appino, John Anthony Bainbridge, Judith Ann Bardsley, Cecily Frances Barry, Bryce Nathan Bassier, Helen Isobel Bicket, William Sydney Boyce, Peter Gregory Bradbury, Peter St. John Breslin, John Duncan Frederick Brownhill, Charles William Burt, William Francis Calvi, Helen Elizabeth Campbell, Leslie Garry Carter, Warren Lancelot Colless, John Richard Cushan, June Flora Davey, Raymond Frank Deagen, Deirdre Pauline De Launay, Kathleen Dickson, Van James Patrick Doherty, Donald Frederick Hunter Dougan, Peter Dwyer, David William Eaves, Victoria Fiala, Leslie George Flynn, Philip Dingwall Freeman, Barbara Deborah Glover, Pauline Goldberg, Francis George Griffiths, John Sidney Hamblin, Claire Julie Harley, Donald John Werge Hawdon, Michael Frederick Hely, Richard Charles Hibbard, Roger Ormond Howard-Smith, David Warren Howarth, Philip Edmund Howe, Barry James Hynard, Marie Therese Ingham, Philip Jacobson, Denise Cecily Keayes, Patrick James Kelly, Lester Thomas Koch, Nola Godfrey Lambert, Nerida Valmai Lee, Barrie Richard Lennon; John Michael Letters, Richard Leon Lewis, William Thomas McDonald, Patrick Joseph McGloin, John David McKay, William Edwin Reece McKenna, John McKenzie McLachlan, Lyndon John McLeod, Patricia Anne Milgate, Bruce David Morris, Helen Marlene Murphy, John Roger Norman, Carole Patricia O'Donnell, Brian John Owens, Philip Mitchell Paterson, Dennis John Paton, Beverley Kay Perkins, Kay Ethel Peterson, Mary Prendergast, John Samuel Carmel Re, Paul Francis Rein, Allan Francis Robinson, Sandra Christine Ross, Jacob Julius Roxon, Ivan Wolaston Russell, Kenneth John Scanlon, Zena Semit, Peter Gary Sommer, Donald Thomas John Stacey, Zolman Hyman Star, Paul Barry Sullivan, Brian William Thackeray, Peter Barry Thom, Robyn Christine Thompson, Gordon James Thornton, John Michael Tindale, Susan Lewis Tingle, Bruce Vincent Townsend, Mary Margaret Truskett, Beverly Margaret Van Epen, John Thomas Vella, Gwendoline Scott Walker, Peter Stanislaus Francis Whealy, Beulah Dawn Williams, Norma La Peyre Wills, Janet Ferguson Wood, Vincent Henry Percival Young.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Hilda Banbrook (from Great Britain), Valerie Esther Cockram (from Victoria), Marcia Catherine Downes (from Queensland), and Ailsa Page Lawrence (from Queensland).

(c) By Restoration: Trevor Vernon Kemp and Richard Lewis Glazier.

Certificates of Identity were issued to: Mary Eddington Bryant (nee Jefferis) (to Western Australia), Jean Mary Payten (to Great Britain), Brian Joseph Maguire (to Great Britain), James Edward McCutcheon (to Great Britain), Barbara Deborah Glover (to Great Britain), and Beverley Kay Perkins (to South Australia).

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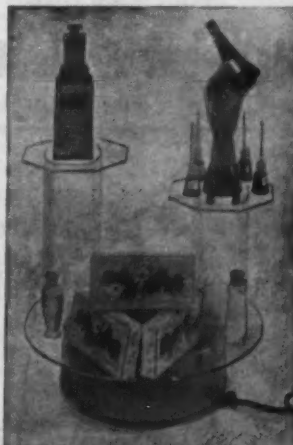
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Poisons Act: No deaths had been reported since last meeting.

Application for Consideration.—The application of Mr. E. Robins, B.Sc. (Pharm.), Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, U.S.A., was referred to the Sub-committee on Foreign Chemists for report.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 32 transfers, 7 cancellations and 1 extension.

Correspondence.—From Professor S. Wright—Report on the Results of the February, 1960, Examination.—Noted.

Poisons Act.—

Dealing with control of (1) Cetyl pyridinium chloride, (2) Tyrothricin in wound bandages, and (3) Sodium cyanide (for galvanising purposes), the Registrar was requested to furnish suitable replies.

(4) Parathion: The present controls on the ethyl and methyl forms of this poison were discussed. No action was proposed.

(5) Carbo Sap: To be sold as a veterinary product.

Mrs. I. Katz—Reciprocity with South Africa.—The Registrar was requested to approach the South African Board regarding the establishment of reciprocity of registration.

Submission by Inspector.—Inadequacy of Fines Provided for Breaches of Section 18 of the Pharmacy Act: It was decided to consider this matter in conjunction with the proposed new Pharmacy Act. The sum of £100 was mentioned.

Failures in University Examinations.—Details of the University's proposals were to be sought and publicised.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The eighty-fourth annual general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales was held in the Pharmacy School, University of Sydney, on March 30, 1960, at 8 p.m.

Present.—There were 39 members present.

Chairman.—Mr. A. F. Winterton.

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

Minutes of the Previous Meeting.—The President referred to the provisions of Article 53, and stated that he had perused the minutes of the previous annual general meeting, held on March 24, 1959, and he proposed to sign them as a correct record.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous annual general meeting be signed as correct.

Annual Report, Balance-sheet and Accounts.—In moving the adoption of the annual report, balance-sheet and accounts, Mr. Winterton referred to the introduction of the new degree course this year. He said the Society was very pleased that Professor Wright had been appointed to the Chair of Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

He then formally moved the adoption of the annual report, balance-sheet and accounts, and called on the Treasurer, Mr. E. G. Hall, to second the motion.

Mr. Hall said he was very pleased to second the motion.

He continued, "Looking at our eighty-fourth balance-sheet, you will note that Treasury bonds and inscribed stock amount to £1850, while cash at bank totals £8500/5/2. Recently we invested in the new type of bonds.

Turning to the income and expenditure account, the charge for the 'A.J.P.' supplied free of cost to members, now stands at £2780. The net surplus for the year is £245/13/2. Our total assets aggregate £14,326/12/9."

Mr. Hall said: "I trust that the coming year continues to show a surplus. Members should be proud at the high esteem in which we are held here at the University. Our 'call' was bringing in substantial funds for the equipping of the laboratories in the Pharmacy

School. Our self-help has been referred to by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Roberts.

In our list of expenditure, conference expenses might appear to be large, but they include the meeting of Section 'O,' Pharmaceutical Science, and we must give careful attention to participation in conferences. At the last conference in Adelaide, Professor Wright led a symposium on Pharmaceutical Education.

Upon the Health Week Exhibition we spent about £200, but it gave favourable publicity to pharmacy, and the money was well spent.

Members were each receiving a copy of the Digest, over the past two years, but the cost has gone up to £459, which works out at about 2½d. a copy, but £459 is quite a lot of money, and it is your business to discuss whether we continue the Digest, curtail it, or cut it out altogether. It is a matter for the members to discuss.

While at present we are operating each year and showing a surplus, I would like to say that the Guild has purchased a building in the city, and the separation of the staff is inevitable. This will cause a large increase in the cost of maintenance of the Society's affairs. With complete dissociation, the cost of administration of the office will increase considerably. Possibly in the next twelve months this separation could occur."

Chairman: "The matter is now open for discussion."

A member said: "Regarding the Digest, it is the best publication we receive. It is the best publication we have ever had. The early issues contained condensed information regarding diseases; that was very good. I consider that the Digest should be continued; it is a most praiseworthy publication."

There being no further discussion, the motion for the adoption of the annual report, balance-sheet and accounts was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Programme for 1960.—The Chairman called on Mr. J. F. Plunkett, the Vice-President, to deal with the programme for 1960.

Mr. Plunkett said: "Before outlining the programme for the current year, I would draw attention to two important events. Recently Dr. Wright was appointed to the Chair of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Society tendered him a complimentary dinner. A report of that function appeared in last month's Journal."

Last week occurred a most important event in pharmacy, a function to mark the commencement of the new degree course. We had a most successful gathering in the Senate Room.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—This ceremony will take place in the Great Hall on April 28, at 8 p.m. Diplomas will be presented by Professor Wright. This is the first time we have used the Great Hall, and I trust that the numbers attending will justify our innovation in this regard.

Country Week.—An innovation this year is the introduction of Country Week, which will occupy the period from May 23 to 26. The response so far has been quite good. Thirty persons have indicated their wish to attend. I hope we get about fifty. The subscription is £5. On the social side there will be a cocktail party and a farewell dinner. Lectures will be given, and we will pay a visit to the plant of Parke, Davis and also to Johnson & Johnson's plant. On both occasions lunch will be provided by the firms concerned. I invite you to attend the Country Week. We have arranged a particularly good programme.

Annual Dinner.—The annual dinner will take place on June 16. The venue has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be held in the Holme and Sutherland rooms at the University.

Pharmacy Ball.—This will be held at the Trocadero on August 8.

Lecture Series.—Finally, a general series of lectures will be arranged at monthly intervals. One lecture will deal with the 1959 B.P.C., another lecture will take recent advances in pharmacology as its subject, another, recent advances in pharmacy.

We hope that Mr. R. H. Thomas, who is returning later in the year, will be able to give a lecture."

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Auditors.—Messrs. Holt and Thompson were re-appointed for the ensuing year.

Scrutineers.—Messrs. E. G. Larkin and Cecil Brown were appointed as scrutineers.

Presentation of Prizes.—The President then presented prizes to the successful students as follows:—

Mr. J. D. F. Brownhill.—The Materia Medica Prize, awarded by the Society to the student obtaining the best pass at the examination—books value £15/15/-.

Miss Beverley G. Williams.—The Gray Memorial Prize (Botany I), awarded by the Society to the student obtaining the best pass at the examination—books value £10/10/-.

Mr. L. R. Wade.—Prize for most proficient first year country apprentice, provided by the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association—cash, £10/10/-.

Mr. W. L. Collins.—The Ray Dodd Memorial Prize (first year apprentices)—cash, £5.

The John L. Townley Scholarship.—Mr. Winterton said that no scholarship had been awarded this year.

Presidential Address.—The President, Mr. Winterton, then delivered his address, entitled "Ethics and Ideals."

General Business.—Addressing the meeting, Father Cashen said he wished to pay a tribute to the great work of a past employee of pharmacy, Mr. Keith Attiwill, as Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations. He instituted the idea of public relations, the selling of pharmacy to Australia. Father Cashen then moved: "That this annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales expresses to Mr. Keith Attiwill its deep appreciation of the services rendered to pharmacy by him as the first Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations during the last twelve years, and wishes him every success in the future." The motion was seconded by Mr. Harding and carried unanimously. Record to be made in the minutes.

A member said: "Must the Pharmaceutical Society be in a different building to the Guild? Assets such as the staff should be shared."

Mr. Winterton said the Society had an equity in its present building, in Science House, of £1600. It might lose that equity if it sub-lets. It would not be possible to share the staff in the future.

Mr. D. Williams said he agreed that the Digest was a good publication. He found it most interesting. It should be kept going.

Mr. Williams, referring to another matter, said that co-operation of pharmacists was needed in connection with the students who at the moment did not know where they would be. At the moment we do not know what their rate of pay will be when they leave the University. I feel we could help them. There must be some method of assistance during the course. Perhaps the pharmacy set-up here could advise the Zones committees of students residing in particular areas, and the zones could adopt these boys and girls and get on friendly terms with them. There must be liaison between the Society and the Guild to help students in the early stages.

Mr. Hall said: "I should enlighten the Society members on a matter before the Council at the moment. Don't raise the question of salary at this stage. The Council, we hope, will soon be sending out a questionnaire asking members if they will assist a student during university vacations. There will need to be a lot of discussion on the matter."

Mr. Winterton, closing the meeting, said: "Again we have been privileged to hold our meeting here in the Pharmacy School. I thank Professor Wright, and ask him to pass on our thanks to the University for the privilege of holding our meeting in the Pharmacy School."

Professor Wright said that parts of the building would be open for inspection—research laboratories, the new museum and smaller laboratories. Two of the main teaching laboratories were open for inspection also.

Those present were then invited to partake of supper in the Common Room, and the President declared the meeting closed.

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Ampt, Mr. I. R.	Mr. T. G. Collins, Wangaratta.
Ashmore, Miss P.	Mr. G. W. Hines, Leongatha.
Benporath, Mr. A.	Coghlan's Pharmacy, Yarraville.
Block, Mr. G. H.	Mr. B. J. Hawkins, North Melb.
Brennan, Mr. D.	Mr. A. Williamson, Coburg.
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Hicks, Miss L. M.	Mr. K. L. C. Davies, Maffra.
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	Mr. R. D. O'Day, Rupanyup.
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Rinks, Mrs. E. G.	Andrew's Pharmacy, Korumburra.
Robson, Miss M. A.	Mr. W. Swedosh, East Bentleigh.
Rogers, Mr. P.	Imes Pharmacy, South Melb.
Scotis, Mr. P.	Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Davis, Greensborough.
Seyfort, Mrs.	Mr. B. F. Huntsman, Box Hill.
Shannon, Mr. J. D.	Mr. H. E. F. Harvie, Hawthorn.
Shiell, Miss J. I.	Andrews Pharmacy, Korumburra.
Smith, Mr. G.	Mr. E. W. Braithwaite, Glenferrie.
Smith, Mr. M.	Mr. H. E. Lowe, Werribee.
Stone, Mr. F. T.	Mr. K. K. Greenwood, Danden'g.
Turnbull, Mr. R. J.	Mr. R. G. Matson, Abbotsford.
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	Mr. L. G. Rowbottom, Newport.
	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale.
	Mr. J. B. Rewell, Gisborne.
	Mr. J. M. Howden, San Remo.
	Mr. P. M. Balding, Mansfield.
	Royal Women's Hospital, Carl't'n.
	Mr. A. W. Dusting, Melbourne.

Mr. W. S. Titcher has appointed **Mr. I. Gilmour** as manager of Oakwood Park Pharmacy, and **Mr. R. R. Beckinsale** manager at Scott Street, Dandenong.

Miss I. Morrison has resigned her position as manager of U.F.S. Dispensary, St. Kilda, and has been on holiday in Western Australia.

Miss M. R. Anderson has accepted a position as pharmacist with British Phosphate Company, Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.

During Mrs. P. A. Crawford's trip to New Zealand, **Mr. E. J. Wilson** was in charge of her pharmacy at North Essendon.

Mr. D. G. Homann has been appointed manager of Mr. W. R. Langford's "Terminus" Pharmacy, Moe.

Miss W. J. Ross has appointed **Mr. M. Purcell** manager of her pharmacy at Glenhuntly.

During Mr. Val Preston's absence, **Mr. J. Veal** will be in charge of his pharmacies.

Mr. C. G. Young, from Queensland, has been appointed manager for Henry Francis & Co., Ballarat.

Mr. S. Gandolfo has appointed **Mr. P. H. Sheppard** as manager of his pharmacy at Concourse, Beaumaris, and **Mr. R. Kustin** manager at Harris' Pharmacy, Brighton.

Mr. B. Jennings has been appointed manager of Mr. T. W. Procter's pharmacy, Box Hill.



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VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. G. J. Duffus has been appointed manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Cheltenham.

Mr. K. A. Short has been appointed manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, St. Kilda.

Mr. W. Lee has appointed **Mr. J. A. Creelman** as manager of his branch pharmacy, Hawthorn East.

Mr. P. Genery has been appointed manager for Messrs. Swedosh & Kiers at their pharmacy, 823 Centre Road, South Oakleigh, trading as East Bentleigh Chemists.

Mr. F. Purcell is now manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, East Brunswick.

Mr. I. R. Ampt has accepted a position with **Mr. B. J. Hawkins**, North Melbourne.

Business Changes

Mr. E. H. Baker has notified a change of address from Smith Street to 59 Queen Street, Warragul.

Mr. D. T. Brown, change of address to 27 Sackville Street, Port Fairy.

Mr. D. N. Fairy, change of street number to 30 Thomas Street, Niddrie.

Messrs. A. W. Fussell and S. W. Howell have moved from 3 to 5 Wells Street, Frankston. They trade as Macy's Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Beckett have entered into a partnership, trading as Beckett's Pharmacy, 71 Brighton Road, Elwood.

Mr. Les Levy and his son, **Mr. L. H. Levy**, who recently qualified, have entered into a partnership at Fitzroy Street, St. Kilda. Mr. Levy Senr. is enjoying a holiday in Queensland.

New Pharmacies Opened at Addresses Indicated

Mr. J. G. Charles, Lot 6, Queen's Avenue, Clayton.

Messrs. R. E. P. John and D. R. Coates, Eromosa Road, Somerville.

Mr. W. S. Titcher, 6 Stevenson Avenue, Oakwood Park, Dandenong.

Mr. R. B. Grinlington, 187 Booran Road, Glenhuntly.

Mr. W. D. Illiffe, Lot 5, High Street Road, Glen Waverley.

Mr. D. W. Critchley, 531 Bay Street, Frankston.

Mr. H. P. Saffer, 282 Springvale Road, Springvale.

Mr. W. Sharp, Olsen Place, Broadmeadows.

Mr. W. Lee, 285 Auburn Road, Hawthorn East.

Mr. J. Bell, 578 Main Street, Mordialloc.

The Following Pharmacies Have Changed Hands

Mr. Z. J. Golding, from **Mr. C. M. Pleasance**, 275 Chapel Street, Prahran.

Miss M. A. Lund and Mr. L. C. Lund have leased **Mr. D. J. De Maria's** pharmacy, 579 Sydney Road, Brunswick, for one year.

Mrs. O. J. Quinn, from **Mrs. F. A. Bartram**, 155a Martin Street, Gardenvale.

Mr. G. L. Curtia, from estate late **T. W. Campbell**, 70 Campbell Street, Wangaratta.

Mr. J. R. F. Creelman, from **Mr. J. Bartie**, Commercial Road, Yarram.

Mr. P. W. Aanensen has leased **Mr. R. J. Chenhall's** pharmacy, 878 Canterbury Road, Box Hill.

Mrs. D. M. Morrison, nee Christian, from **Mr. C. T. Kemp**, 185 Bluff Road, Black Rock.

Mr. J. A. P. McLennan, from **Mr. R. B. Cummins**, 55 Bridge Street, Benalla.

Mr. L. Serry, from **Mr. A. Krantz**, 183 Little Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. E. Lindell, from **Mr. W. Pell**, 43 The Crescent, Ascot Vale.

Mr. A. J. Bromley, from **Mr. J. H. Wheeler**, 88 Napier Street, St. Arnaud.

Mr. R. D. Briggs, from **Mr. R. C. Fuller**, 4 Bank Street, Cobram.

Wedding.—The marriage of **Valma Duncan**, only daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Campbell**, of Frankston Road, Dandenong, to **Russell John**, son of **Mrs. R. E. J. Hardidge**, of Doncaster Road, Doncaster East, and the late **Mr. D. J. Hardidge**, was celebrated at the Wattle Park Presbyterian Church on March 12. Both bride and groom are qualified pharmacists.—Congratulations and best wishes.

GOLF AT METROPOLITAN

At the Victorian Chemists' Golf Club's meeting held at Metropolitan Golf Club on March 24 many excellent scores were returned, and the winners were:

A Division: **Ian Ewing** (12/11), 42 points.

B Division: **Geoff Henshall** (14/12), 35 points.

C Division: **Keith Smith** (27/24), 48 points.

Visitor: **D. Browning** (15/13), 41 points.

AMENDING MEDICAL ACT

An Act to amend the Medical Act was introduced in the Legislative Council on April 5. The intention of the Act is to amend Sections 103 and 106 of the Twelfth Schedule. These Sections and the Schedule refer to the course of training for persons undertaking a Pharmacy Course, and are consequential to the amendment of the Act in 1959. Passing of the Bill will restore a discretion to the Pharmacy Board, to accept equivalent training undertaken outside of Victoria, and will eliminate certain references to apprenticeship which has now been discontinued in the new course.

FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

The following candidates were successful at the Final Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, held during April:—

P. Adams, K. B. Allen, M. W. Allen, J. M. Anderson, P. W. Ashley, Jillian N. Baker, I. G. Barker, Gabrielle Basior, Jenny C. Bishop, N. J. Burgess, D. R. Butterworth, R. C. Cameron, W. C. Carrie, B. D. Cossar, A. W. Cox, M. Devagunam, D. I. Dixon, R. B. Dickson, W. R. Fraser, N. Galatis, Grazia Giardina, B. W. Grant, J. M. Hollow, G. L. Joslin, Marianne Karam, Mitzi Mann, B. J. Margossis, N. Mashford, Margaret M. Moran, I. G. Morrison, E. G. Muntz, M. E. Neagle, J. W. Nettleton, John M. O'Shea, D. J. Peters, D. M. Robson, S. Rosenbaum, R. J. Ross, Judith A. Rowan, J. R. Sanders, J. P. Smith, P. F. Stevens, Lily Teh, Margaret E. Walsh, G. K. Watson, G. G. Weideman, G. N. Williams, L. C. Withers.

PERSONNEL OF PROPRIETARY MEDICINES COMMITTEE

Names of members of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee for the ensuing three years were published in the Victoria Gazette on March 23. The members are as follows:

FRANK HERBERT SHAW, Ph.D., M.Sc.

SAMUAL JAMES BAIRD.

JOHN VEREY LAWLER.

BYRON LIONEL STANTON, M.B., B.S., and

HENRY CHARLES BORLAND HENSHALL.

The Gazette notice also announces the appointment of **Dr. Ellis Forbes McKenzie** as a member and Chairman of the Committee for the period ending July 7, 1960.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. GLOVER

We regret to announce the death of **Mr. W. F. Glover**, which occurred on April 20, at the age of 79.

Mr. Glover was Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the Guild for twenty-one years; he was appointed to the position in December, 1936. Failing health and advancing years compelled him to retire at the end of 1957. He was a loyal and indefatigable worker for the cause of pharmacy. From the time of his appointment

VICTORIA—Continued

to the end of his tenure of office he was devoted to his job—which he carried out with efficiency and dignity.

True gentlemanliness characterised his nature and won for him innumerable friends among members and staff. All mourn his passing.

Mr. Glover is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter, to whom we extend sincerest sympathy.

AMENDMENTS OF THE POISONS SCHEDULES

The following two amendments of the Poisons Schedules were published in the Victoria Gazette, April 6:

Fourth Schedule—Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide

Both of these substances and preparations containing 10 per centum or more of them appear in the existing Fourth Schedule. The proclamation removes the two items and substitutes for them Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide and preparations containing 5 per centum or more (weight in volume) thereof. The effect is that preparations containing 5 per centum or more of Potassium Hydroxide or Sodium Hydroxide come under control forthwith. Special containers must be used, antidote labels must be attached, the labelling requirements of the Act must be complied with and sale other than by licensed persons is prohibited.

Sixth Schedule—Calcium Carbimide

Calcium Carbimide and all preparations has been added to Paragraph (2) of the Sixth Schedule to the Act as from the date of publication of the proclamation and thus becomes a fully controlled Specified Drug.

SNAKE-BITE ANTIVENENE: AVAILABILITY OF SUPPLIES

(Extract from "Hansard" (Legislative Assembly), 5th April, 1960.)

Mr. Campbell Turnbull (Brunswick West) asked the Minister of Education, for the Minister of Health:

What arrangements are made to ensure that adequate supplies of snake-bite antivenene are readily accessible in the metropolitan area and throughout all country districts?

Mr. Bloomfield (Minister of Education): The answer supplied by the Minister of Health is as follows:

The problem which the honorable member raises is a very real one as snake-bite antivenene is limited in supply and it loses its potency in storage. It is therefore necessary that supplies which are available should be distributed in the most advantageous situations.

The Minister of Health believes that any person requiring treatment for snake-bite should be under observation in hospital and that hospitals should therefore rank highest in distribution priority. All doctors may requisition for antivenene as a Commonwealth pharmaceutical benefit, but delay is inevitable in procuring the material under this system.

Metropolitan hospitals carry supplies of fully potent snake-bite antivenene. Many country hospitals, including all base hospitals, are similarly equipped.

MEDICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Government Gazette (Victoria) for April 19, 1960, announced that the Government has appointed a Committee to advise it upon medical undergraduate teaching in Victoria under the following terms of reference:

To inquire into, report upon, and make recommendations, including comments upon the magnitude and urgency of any proposals, concerning the following matters:—

- (1) Medical Undergraduate Education in Victoria, particularly as it concerns metropolitan teaching hospitals.
- (2) How the existing hospitals, and those at present proposed, may be best utilised for clinical and/or other teaching in association with the two universities—Melbourne and Monash.
- (3) How may the existing hospitals and those at present proposed be brought into teaching association with the University of Melbourne, and/or the Monash University in the most expeditious and efficient manner, having due regard to economy.
- (4) What will be the effect of the establishment of the proposed Monash University Medical School upon the State Hospital building programme; whether the programme will need to be materially altered and, if so, to what extent and at what stage.
- (5) Any other matters which appear to the Committee to be relevant to the inquiry.

Any interested parties desirous of placing submissions before the Committee may do so, in writing, to Secretary, Medical Education Committee, Mr. J. R. Ham, care of Hospitals and Charities Commission, I.C.I. House, 1 Nicholson Street, Melbourne, by Monday, May 9, 1960.

HIGH ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT BY VICTORIAN

Congratulations are extended to Mr. Alfred James Pittard, who obtained the Degree of Master of Science, with Honours, University of Melbourne.

Mr. Pittard was educated at the Church of England Boys' Grammar School, Ballarat, and was school captain in 1949. In 1950 he started the pharmacy course, graduating at the end of 1953.



Mr. A. J. Pittard

During the course he was awarded a scholarship for country students at the end of second year and the Ram-Say Surgical Award for Pharmaceutical Chemistry in final year. He practised as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1954. In 1955 he started a science course at the University of Melbourne, and graduated at the end of 1957, receiving the Dunlop Rubber Exhibition in Biochemistry in the final year and obtaining honours in Microbiology and Virology. In 1958 he started post-graduate work in the Microbiology Department for the Degree of Master of Science.

During the past six years Mr. Pittard was employed part-time as a pharmaceutical chemist with Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Camberwell. In July, he leaves with his family for America, where he has been granted a scholarship from the Bacteriology Department, University of California, Berkeley, to study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Election of Office-Bearers

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year took place at the April meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Eric Scott, who had held the office of President for five years, stated that he wished to stand down in favour of another member.

Members of the Council paid high tribute to Mr. Scott's leadership during his term of office, and in particular with regard to the carrying through of the project of financing and building the new College of Pharmacy.

VICTORIA—Continued



Mr. F. W. Johnson.

Mr. F. W. Johnson, Vice-President, was elected to the office of President. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Council for ten years, and has acted as Chairman of the Education Committee and other committees. He qualified in 1928, and for many years has conducted a pharmacy at Northcote.



Mr. J. R. Oxley.

The new Vice-President, Mr. J. R. Oxley, came on the Council in 1956. He has been a very active worker and, like Mr. Johnson, has taken a special interest in the educational activities of the Council. He also qualified in 1928. Mr. Oxley has been in retail practice for many years and at present has a pharmacy in Bentleigh. Mrs. Oxley also is a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

AMENDMENT OF THE DISPENSARIES BOARD DETERMINATION

New scale of wages as from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after February 25, 1960:

Apprentices and Juvenile Workers

(a) Apprentices

	Percentage of Basic Wage	Wages Per Week of 40 Hours
		£ s. d.
1st year's experience	31	4 5 0
2nd year's experience	52	7 3 0
3rd year's experience	73	10 0 6
4th year's experience	100+	14 0 6
	5/6	

and thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading "Other Employees."

Other Employees

	Wages per Week of 40 Hours
	£ s. d.
Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist	34 5 6
Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist	26 7 6
Unregistered Assistant	23 9 6
Female Shop Assistant	12 5 6

(b) Juvenile Workers

	Percentage of Basic Wage	Wages Per Week of 40 Hours
		£ s. d.
1st six months' experience	20	2 15 0
2nd six months' experience	25	3 8 6
3rd six months' experience	35	4 16 0
4th six months' experience	45	6 3 6
5th six months' experience	51	7 0 0
6th six months' experience	60	8 5 0
7th six months' experience	70	9 12 6
8th six months' experience	79	10 17 0

and thereafter the appropriate rate prescribed herein under the heading "Other Employees."

Proportion (in Any Place)

(a) Unregistered assistants.

One unregistered assistant to every three or fraction of three pharmaceutical chemists receiving not less than £24/2/- per week.

(b) Apprentices.

One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than £24/2/- per week.

(c) Juvenile workers.

One juvenile worker (i.e., a shop assistant not engaged in dispensing or compounding medicines, drugs, or medicinal preparations, and who is under the age of 21 years) may be employed in any dispensary.

Melbourne, 17th February, 1960.

A. V. BARNES, J.P., Chairman.
J. W. RYAN, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS OF AUSTRALIA

(Victorian Branch)

Report of the Council Meeting, March 15

Mr. Barry Dean (President) occupied the chair and the following members of the Council were present: Misses K. Keogh and M. Dott, Mrs. Gwen Pearson and Messrs. F. Boyd, R. Bray, V. Frank, W. Hayes, C. Macgibbon and W. Mercer.

VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. C. B. Macgibbon was congratulated on his election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. F. Boyd spoke of the need for more adequate representation on the Council, it was particularly pleasing to him to see Mr. Treleaven and Mr. Macgibbon elected. The Council had a big responsibility and the wider its views so much the better for pharmacy. Mr. Mercer endorsed the remarks of Mr. Boyd and seconded the motion.

Isotope Dispensing.—Mr. Bray reported on a satisfactory meeting with the Dean of the College and representatives of the Council in connection with the training necessary to enable hospital chemists to be registered as persons qualified to handle and dispense radioisotopes. Plans are being advanced for the introduction of the course. It was generally agreed that at this stage the minimum educational requirements to acquire registration be undertaken. As the type of work developed, more advanced post graduate training be provided.

Items of Policy.—Suggestions relating to the policy to be followed by hospital chemists aroused considerable discussion. It was agreed to accept tentatively a number of proposals, but that a Standing Committee consisting of Mrs. G. Pearson and Messrs. F. Boyd and W. Hayes be appointed to go further into the matter. In the meantime all Chief Pharmacists have been advised in connection with the necessity to observe all Pharmacy Regulations rigidly and the Health Act. Attention to be drawn to the Ethics relating to the practice of pharmacy, responsibility in connection with Standards and Quality of Drugs, loyalty to the profession of pharmacy, presentation of dispensed items and the extension of pharmaceutical services.

Pharmaceutical Benefits.—A report was presented on some aspects of the new legislation and the operation of the scheme in hospitals. In order to watch and report on its possible effect on the practice of pharmacy in hospitals a special sub-committee consisting of Miss K. Keogh and Messrs. Dean and Macgibbon was appointed.

Wages Board Matters.—During the month the Wages Board met and considered claims for the reclassification of hospital chemists. Deliberations are not yet completed. It is expected that the whole matter will be finalised toward the end of April. In the meantime a conference with the employers' representatives is to be held. A tentative award operative from February 1, 1960, is as follows:

- (1) Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—on appointment, £38/3/6; after 2 years, £39/13/6; after 3 years, £43/3/6.
- (2) Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—£35/13/6; £37/13/6; £41/3/6.
- (3) Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—£33/13/6; £35/13/6; £37/13/6.
- Senior Pharmaceutical Chemist—£29/8/6; £30/8/6; £31/8/6.

Other Hospital Chemists—1st year experience, £25/16/-; 2nd year, £26/16/-; thereafter, £27/16/-.

Illegal Dispensing.—The Council had substantiated evidence submitted concerning the dispensing of Specified Drugs at a mental hospital by unqualified personnel where pharmaceutical chemists are employed. The dispensing takes place in various wards where nursing staff dispense medicines for out-patients. The practice was considered illegal and has an undermining effect on the status of the chemist. A resolution was unanimously carried calling on the Pharmaceutical Society for assistance and co-operation in dealing with this item.

Annual Conference.—Arrangements are proceeding for the holding of the annual conference at the new College of Pharmacy on Saturday, May 28. This will be preceded with a buffet dinner on May 27. It is hoped to have representatives from each State present. A number of items associated with the education, the welfare and the practice of the pharmaceutical chemist in hospitals are listed for discussion.

NEWS FROM VICTORIANS ABROAD

Extracts from recent letters:

Mr. Ian Yule, who has spent approximately three years in Canada, writing on February 17, indicated his intention of returning to Australia shortly after a brief visit to the U.K. The following extracts from his letter are quoted:

"It will be a welcome change to work once again in Australian (ethical) style pharmacies, although I must admit I have gained rare skill in dispensing Coca-Cola and about 20 different kinds of ice-cream, not to mention the cigars, cigarettes, magazines, school books, greeting cards, salted nuts, candy and chinaware.

However, in my spare time I manage about 30 prescriptions a day, although I have not used a mortar and pestle or balance or measure more than twice in the past six months.

One of my daily jobs during the past three months has been removing the two to six inches of snow and/or ice from in front of the shop before the first customers arrive.

I am leaving for a month's holiday in Cuba and Mexico, and so shall be out of circulation for the next six weeks. However, I am going on to Vancouver, where I shall be for a month prior to going on to Great Britain.

Mr. Russell Callister, H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar (1959), in a recent letter reported that he had settled down comfortably in New York. The following extracts are from his letter:

"I have just begun work on my project in San Francisco. I visited Cutlers Laboratories, had a brief tour and then talked to some of their control chemists.

Next day I visited the Pharmacy School at Berkeley. Bill O'Reilly showed me round and I was very impressed. The rooms are all big and well lit. The laboratories are only about half the size of the labs. at the new Pharmacy College. The equipment in the laboratories was just fantastic—everything you could think of. The research facilities were also excellent, each fellow being given plenty of room.

Their course—manufacturing pharmacy—takes one 16-week term, and is mainly practical. There are several theory subjects which act as prerequisites. Students gain some basic knowledge—types of equipment used and how they are prepared for use and manipulated.

I have been at Pfizer for 1½ weeks, and am employed in their pharmaceutical pilot plant. This is an excellent position. There is a lot of equipment and a wide variety of work. Work is done on—1. Manufacturing procedure—to see if the method will give good results on the large scale in production. 2. Small-scale manufacturing for special requirements, or clinical trials. 3. Work on new products and new compounds. 4. Pharmaceutical Engineering—Work on new apparatus and finding how suitable it is for particular jobs and what are the drawbacks.

My first job was a baby pig paste. This had a vegetable shortening base—like lard—and was very thick. It had to be homogenised, and kept blocking up the apparatus. I could now dismantle the apparatus blindfold—it's a really messy procedure—or when gummed up with pig paste.

Mr. Ian Pitman, H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar, now studying for his B.Sc. degree at University College, London, writes:

"I have been at U.C. now for just on two weeks, and although the first three days were given over to a 'Freshers' Welcome,' we seem to have done a lot of work.

The course, as I expected, consists of chemistry, which is taken throughout the three years, a one-year ancillary in maths., and a two-year ancillary in physics. Exams. are conducted in all subjects each term. The final exams. in the ancillaries are taken at the end of the appropriate year, i.e., maths. 1st year and physics second year.

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 Cream at 2/6 per tube, less 5% on a £10 'Savlon' parcel buy £9.13.4
 YOU SELL: 72 tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Lozenges at 4/- per tube
 plus 6 tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Lozenges Winter Bonus
 plus 12 tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream at 3/9 per tube £17.17.0
 YOUR PROFIT £8.3.8

PARCEL 'C'

3 dozen tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Lozenges • 3 tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Lozenges as Winter Bonus
 YOU PAY FOR: 33 tubes at 2/8 per tube £4.8.0
 YOU SELL: 36 tubes 'Savlon' Antiseptic Lozenges at 4/- per tube
 plus 3 tubes (Winter Bonus) at 4/- £7.16.0
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VICTORIA—Continued

I also have to take a course in German, the examinations for which are conducted twice a year, and you sit whenever you feel capable of passing.

There are 46 students commencing B.Sc. (Sp.) Chem. this year, and the advantages that come with such a small class are numerous. We all do all our classes as a separate body, and thus the ancillaries are especially designed to equip future chemists with the necessary tools for their work. Very different to Melbourne, where 300-400 people from every branch of science and arts crammed into every lecture.

The way in which lectures are conducted also is specific for a small class. A limited number of questions from the audience are encouraged during a lecture, and often quite interesting discussions develop about some difficult point.

In the labs. the difference is also noticeable. They are much less crowded and better equipped than I have been used to. Each four of students in the chem. lab. shares a very good set of Mag. damped balances and possess a very comprehensive and expensive set of apparatus. The physics labs. are very similar, and although the buildings are old the labs. are clean, and these shining, expensive pieces of apparatus cast an inspiring illumination over the scene.

While on apparatus, a discharge tube that was operated in chem. lectures the other day to demonstrate some particular property of positive rays was the original one used by Professor Collie of the department in 1892, when he did some very early work in this field. Just a very small fragment of the past that is lurking in every dark corridor."

NEW MINIMUM RATES FOR MANAGERS AND ASSISTANTS IN CHEMIST SHOPS

The following is the full text of the judgment of the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court in an appeal by employees against a determination of Shops Board No. 6 (Chemists).

This is an appeal against the refusal of the Wages Board to increase the marginal rates of pay payable to an assistant pharmaceutical chemist and a managing pharmaceutical chemist employed in retail pharmacies.

The Court was asked to re-assess the real work value of the margins on the ground that such a re-assessment was necessary as a matter of fairness and social justice in order to place such margins in their proper perspective in relation to the established marginal pattern in industry generally and to grant the 28% increase in accordance with the principle established in the Metal Trades Marginal Increase Case of 1959 to the margins so re-assessed.

The evidence placed before us was most comprehensive and it has enabled us to make a reasonably accurate assessment of the qualifications, responsibilities and functions of a pharmaceutical chemist viewed in relation to the general public and to the industry itself. The fact that the qualifications of the employer and employee are the same has given rise to a strange situation in which the employers sought to maintain their social dignity by insisting on the professional responsibilities and academic qualifications of a pharmaceutical chemist while at the same time disparaging the identical professional responsibilities and academic qualifications when possessed by an employee.

Notwithstanding this strange but understandable conflict the evidence given before us by Mr. Sissons, the Dean of The Victorian College of Pharmacy, is accepted by all parties as a reasonably accurate statement of the position occupied by pharmaceutical chemists in the professional and industrial life of the community. Mr. Sissons pointed out that the professional nature of the work of a pharmaceutical chemist was established by virtue of its course of training, its standard of professional examination, the registration of its graduates by the Government of Victoria and its control by Part 3

of the Medical Act and that pharmaceutical chemists and their ethics are subject to the disciplinary control of the Pharmacy Board.

Basically pharmacy is concerned with the sources properties production standardisation uses and supply of natural and synthetic substances and preparations used for the prevention and treatment of disease and the prescribed training includes the passing of examinations in chemistry, biology, physics and physiology, as well as in pharmacology and materia medica and forensic pharmacy. We are assured that the standard of these examinations is high and exacting. This assurance is given considerable weight by a perusal of the various syllabuses and examination papers which were tendered in evidence.

Mr. Sissons quoted what he described as the most definitive statement of the responsibilities and duties of a pharmaceutical chemist, and as we have accepted this as the basis of our assessment of the new marginal rate, it is desirable that we should include the statement as part of our reasons for our decision. The duties and responsibilities are stated as follows:—

- "(a) To exercise control over the nature and quality of drugs, dressings, antiseptic, reagents and similar supplies used in the prevention and treatment of disease.
- (b) To supply those requirements and advise the public regarding their properties and use.
- (c) To devise and make preparations to be used in dispensing to meet general and special needs; to prepare other products for medical and surgical use.
- (d) To dispense prescriptions.
- (e) To investigate problems arising in the use of medical supplies.
- (f) To assist medical practitioners in the development of new methods of treatment.
- (g) To promote economy in the use of medical supplies by advising upon alternative substances and preparations and their relative cost, by reducing to a minimum dependence upon external sources of supply and by ensuring that supplies are in optimum quantities and stored under satisfactory conditions.
- (h) To assist in efficient prescribing by advising upon the nature and properties of substances used in medicine and upon the selection of the most suitable substances and the form in which they should be prescribed.
- (i) To give such instructions about medical supplies as may be necessary for personnel whose duties involve the handling of them."

"It will be seen, then, that pharmacy is a distinct calling of a professional character, with its own sphere of operation, its own corpus of knowledge and its own standards of practice, requiring for its efficient exercise not only the possession of general and specialised scientific and technical knowledge, but also judgment, imagination and the spirit of enquiry and service to the community. It is a calling which can be exercised only by persons who are pharmaceutical chemists and as a corollary of this its practice can be controlled only by persons who are pharmaceutical chemists. Their services are required in a practical, supervisory, administrative or consultative capacity wherever pharmaceutical activities are carried on or pharmaceutical questions arise."

The evidence establishes that the wage rate as expressed in the existing determination for a qualified pharmaceutical chemist of £19/15/- is not only quite out of harmony with the wage normally paid, but out of harmony with the pattern of marginal rates in industry generally. The only specific instance given in evidence in which the existing determination had been adopted was that of a married woman working occasional part time for her previous employer. Such an instance throws no light on the problem with which we are concerned in this appeal nor does the statement by an embittered or perhaps disillusioned employer, who said

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VICTORIA—Continued

that some qualified pharmacists could not earn £19/15/- for an employer.

A large number of public advertisements by employers seeking managing and assistant pharmaceutical chemists was put in evidence. These advertisements indicated that the normal wage offered for an assistant varied from £34 per week to £2,500 a year. Evidence was also given that the wholesale houses, who, as a service to retailers, act as a kind of labour agency, had agreed with a group of representative employers that £30 a week should be regarded as the basic rate for an assistant pharmaceutical chemist.

It is unfortunate that the Wages Board was denied the opportunity of determining a fair and just wage in this case by the way in which the employees claim was put to the Board. The employees submitted a motion to the Board that the highest rate paid to a hospital managing pharmaceutical chemist after 5 years' service namely £38 a week, together with an additional 28% of the margin involved in that rate should be made the minimum rate of pay for an assistant pharmaceutical chemist engaged in retail trade. This motion was lost and no further motion was put before the Board.

It is clear that the Board has had no real opportunity of considering the question now before us, because the two groups of Board members insisted upon remaining at arm's length. We realise that the procedures prescribed for meetings of Wages Boards are based upon the hope-inspired presumption that the parties will negotiate by motion. The outstanding success of the Wages Board system derives from the fact that parties for the most part do attempt to negotiate by submitting compromise motions, but in this case it appears that one or both of the parties deliberately chose to have the real issue determined by this Court. In the circumstances they are entitled to do so, but we cannot avoid expressing regret that a genuine effort to settle their differences was not made before the Board.

However, as we have indicated, the evidence given, before us was most comprehensive, and we are indebted to the representatives of the parties for the industry and painstaking care they have shown in the presentation of their cases.

It appears that the Board has for some time drawn a distinction between employment in a Friendly Society Dispensary on the one hand and in a retail pharmacy on the other. A full and detailed comparison between the duties and responsibilities of a pharmaceutical chemist engaged in a dispensary and one employed in a retail pharmacy does not disclose any ground for a differential rate in favour of the employee in the dispensary. There are, of course, differences in the two employments, but in the overall picture they balance each other and you are left with an identical basis of qualification in each.

We feel that it is desirable to indicate that this is our view as it might be thought as a result of our decision on this appeal that in any further adjustment to the wage of a pharmaceutical chemist engaged in a dispensary the existing differential rate in favour of such employees should be maintained. In our view there is no justification for this.

Although we have heard evidence of the duties and responsibilities of pharmacists employed in hospitals and the fact that a large proportion of their work involves techniques for bulk manufacture, it was not clear that any special qualifications or skills were required, but we do not feel on the evidence that we are sufficiently informed to express any opinion on the existence of a higher differential rate, or if such differential rate is justified the amount of such rate for hospital pharmacists. It may be that there are special circumstances affecting hospitals and the grading of rates according to years of service for qualified pharmacists could be justified normally only on the basis that the work he is required to perform and his responsibilities

increase from year to year or perhaps as a kind of career increment inapplicable to more private employment. We express no opinion on these matters. It is sufficient for us to say that we have considered the rates payable to such employees simply as part of the general industrial marginal pattern insofar as they throw light on the appropriateness or otherwise of the rates we are required to determine on this appeal.

We have taken into account and incorporated into the national marginal rate what has been called "the principle of the Metal Trades 28% Case," and we find that the fair and just minimum for an assistant pharmacist is £30 per week, and for a managing pharmaceutical chemist £35 per week.

The determination will be amended accordingly and shall operate from the beginning of the first pay period after this date.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met in the Board Room at the Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy, Royal Parade, Parkville, on April 13, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, the Registrar (F. C. Kent), Deputy Registrar (R. H. Borowski), and Minutes Secretary (T. G. Allen).

Correspondence.—Correspondence as set out in a precis which had been circulated prior to the meeting was considered and appropriate action was taken where necessary.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Registrations.—Anthony Hamilton Lamb (Final Exam. Vic.), John Frederick Temby (ex S.A.), Kevin Stanley Hassey (ex N.S.W.), Mary Therese Coutts (ex W.A.).

Names Restored to Register.—Joseph Patrick Henry, Dorothy Ethel Jones (Mrs. P. J. Sadler), Beth Alison Oliver (Mrs. A. J. Power), Phillip Stone.

Erasure by Death.—Hugh Victor Clarence McLean.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—6.

Managers and Relievers.—85.

New Pharmacies Opened.—9.

Changes of Ownership.—6.

Opium Permits.—15.

Apprenticeship—Indentures Registered.—2.

Apprenticeship—Cancellation by Mutual Consent.—3.

Apprenticeship—Transfer.—20.

Apprenticeship—Suspension.—2.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide.—2.

Licences as a General Dealer in Poisons.—8.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.—77.

Applications for Dangerous Drugs Licences—Hospitals.—4.

Applications for Dangerous Drugs Licences—Wholesalers.—1.

Poisonings—Police Reports.—Arsenical weedkiller, 3 fatal; bromureide, 1 fatal; barbiturates, 2 fatal; cyanide, 1 fatal; spirits of salts, 1 fatal.

Reciprocity with South Africa.—It was decided that any decision should be held in abeyance. The Board was in agreement with this proposal, and it was decided that the South African Board be advised that Victoria does not, for the time being, propose to enter into reciprocal arrangements. Individual applications would be considered on their merits.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—The President reported on a meeting of Commonwealth representatives held in Sydney during the previous month. A proposal was made that representatives of the Health Department in N.S.W. and the Board might meet in conference to consider the possibility of achieving some uniformity between those two States. The Victorian Board had expressed its willingness to co-operate if such a conference were called. Information had been received, how-

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VICTORIA—Continued

ever, through the recent Conference of Pharmacy Boards that the Health Department in N.S.W. was not favourably disposed at the moment to the proposal, and that it was considering again the proposals for uniformity. Its view apparently was that the only basis for consideration should be that laid down by the Commonwealth Committee. These views were noted.

The proposed divisions of Schedules III and IV, as submitted from the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, held in Adelaide last year, was referred to in the agenda for the Sydney meeting, but was not dealt with. Report noted.

Interview with Country Chemist.—The President reported on an interview which he, Mr. Braithwaite, and the Registrar had with a country chemist concerning whom an adverse report had been received from an Inspector of the Board. The chemist concerned gave some explanation for the unsatisfactory condition of affairs found in his pharmacy when the inspection was made. Certain advice was given which the chemist undertook to consider. The chemist had been warned that if further similar reports were received more drastic action would be taken. He was further informed that his pharmacy would be kept under observation.

Dispensing of Specified Drugs.—It was alleged that the requirements of the regulations were not being carried out fully in some institutions. The Board resolved that an investigation be undertaken.

The meeting terminated at 1 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met in the Board Room of the new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on April 6, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. Eric Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, G. K. Treleaven, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Minutes Secretary.

Election of President: Mr. Scott said that with the confirmation of the minutes his term as President expired. In his five years of office much had happened to raise the status of the Society. He wished to thank every member of the Council for the help they had given him. They had worked as a team and he was proud of that. The culmination of all their efforts was seen on March 29, when the new college was opened. They could all be very proud of the opening ceremony. It was carried out most efficiently and had been a great inspiration.

Mr. Scott then vacated the Chair, and the Secretary called for nominations for the office of President. Mr. Scott nominated the Vice-President, Mr. F. W. Johnson. As there was no other nomination, the Secretary declared Mr. Johnson duly elected as President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Johnson took the chair. He thanked the members for electing him. He said he approached the task ahead with humility and confidence because of the constitution of the Council. He knew that the members were behind him and were supporting him. The next few years would be very active ones for the Council. Every member of the Council would have to undertake a great deal of work.

Mr. Johnson said he would like to pay tribute to the retiring President, Mr. Eric Scott, for the work he had done over the last five years. A great deal had been done in those five years, and he ventured to suggest

that not any other five-year period would show greater results.

Election of Vice-President.—Mr. Long nominated Mr. A. L. Hull for the office. Mr. Hull said that at this stage he felt he must decline, as he had many other commitments. Mr. Long then nominated Mr. J. R. Oxley. Mr. Hull supported the nomination. The President then declared Mr. Oxley elected as Vice-President and congratulated him. He assured him that he personally felt very happy in the choice that had been made. He knew that Mr. Hull would be a great support to the other members of the Council as they progressed through the next few years.

Mr. Oxley thanked the President and the members of the Council for the confidence which they placed in him and for the great honour they had bestowed on him. He regretted that Mr. Hull had found it impossible to take the position. Mr. Hull had served the Council very well and in a most unassuming capacity. Mr. Oxley said he wished also to congratulate Mr. Johnson on his election as President and to endorse the President's remarks concerning Mr. Scott's work for the Council. He thought the driving power of Mr. Scott during the term of office had been a source of inspiration to all. He would like to link with Mr. Scott's name the names of the other members of the Executive, who had worked so enthusiastically and strenuously over the years. Members of the Council had left many things to the Executive with full confidence in their all-round ability to carry them through. He assured the new President of his unswerving loyalty throughout the next 12 months, and he hoped that he would be able to live up to what was expected of him.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Scott nominated Mr. S. J. Baird, and in doing so said he would like to mention the great help Mr. Baird had been to him and the Council over the past five years. He did not know anyone who had done more for the Council than Mr. Baird. As there was no other nomination, Mr. Baird was declared re-elected as Honorary Treasurer for the ensuing year. Mr. Baird thanked the Council for re-electing him. He said he had felt for some time that there should be change in this office. He would be happy and willing to carry on for another twelve months and support the Council in its work, but he was beginning to feel that it was time that he should hand over to another person.

Honorary Librarian.—Mrs. Crawford was re-elected Honorary Librarian on the nomination of Mr. Ramsay. In submitting the nomination, Mr. Ramsay said that Mrs. Crawford had done an excellent job, and he thought it would be unwise to make a change at present. Mrs. Crawford thanked the Council. She said she accepted the position very conscious of what it might entail in the near future. She hoped that what she and the Library Committee would do would meet with the satisfaction of the Council. She congratulated Mr. Johnson on his election as President and Mr. Oxley as Vice-President.

Mrs. Crawford then said she felt that a record should be made in the minutes of the work of the Council over the last 12 months. Very often the work of the Council and those associated with it was overlooked in the general appreciation of the Society as a whole. An extraordinary amount of work had been done by the Council over the last five years, and it was fitting, she thought, that special reference should be made to this. It was agreed that a record should be made in the minutes as suggested by Mrs. Crawford.

Welcome to New Council Members.—The President said that before proceeding with the regular business of the meeting he wished to extend a welcome to the two new members, Mr. C. B. Macgibbon and Mr. G. K. Treleaven. He assured them that they were welcome and were both well known in pharmacy. The other members of the Council had confidence that they would be able to contribute a great deal in the coming year. Mr. Johnson said at the same time he wished to pay tribute to the two retiring members, Mr. A. G. Davis and Mr. C. N. McLeod, who had well and faithfully



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VICTORIA—Continued

served the Council. Mr. Davis had been a member of the Council for many years, and was a former President. Mr. McLeod had not been on the Council for a long time, but he brought to it new thoughts and new ideas. Both of these members would be missed. The President's remarks were endorsed by Mrs. Crawford.

Mr. Scott said he also wished to ensure the two new members of the utmost comradeship within the Council. Other members of the Council accepted them as brother-Councillors and would give them every possible help in the work they might be called upon to undertake. He hoped in return that they would give to the Council their best. Change was inevitable in the processes of democracy. Winston Churchill had won the battle for Britain and the Allies, but lost out in the following election.

Mr. Macgibbon and Mr. Treleaven thanked the Council for their words of welcome and encouragement.

It was resolved that letters be forwarded to Mr. Davis and Mr. McLeod thanking them for what they had done during their membership of the Council.

Correspondence.—Correspondence as set out in a precis sent to members of the Council with the notice of meeting was considered and appropriate action taken.

Illness of Mr. G. H. Williams.—Members of the Council expressed regret that Mr. G. H. Williams was unable to be present at this meeting because of illness. It was resolved that a letter be sent to Mr. Williams, expressing sympathy with him and best wishes for speedy recovery.

Dispensing in Public Institutions.—A letter from the Society of Hospital Pharmacists was considered. This drew attention to the alleged dispensing of prescriptions by unqualified persons. The Council resolved that the matter be referred to the Pharmacy Board for its consideration.

New Members Elected.

Full Members.—Mrs. Brita Rosalind Coventry, Thomas A. H. Ready, Martha Solley.

Transfer from Apprentice Membership to Full Membership.—Kevin Murray Bourke, Paul Clement Tudor Carver, Louis John Hamon, Lorna May Hicks, Dorothy Suzanne Jaffe, Anthony Hamilton Lamb, Doreen Marie Millikan, Mrs. Pamela Ann Royle, Rodney Russell Symons, Judith Clare Tucker.

Appointment of Committees for 1960.—The Committees as operating in 1959 were reappointed with the following variations:

Education Committee: Mr. C. B. Macgibbon and Mr. G. K. Treleaven to take the place of Messrs. A. G. Davis and C. N. McLeod.

Finance and House Committee (Formerly Finance Committee).—Resolved that Mr. J. R. Oxley be added to this Committee so that the personnel would be Messrs. E. Scott, F. W. Johnson, S. J. Baird and J. R. Oxley.

Hospital Dispensing Committee: Reappointed as in 1959.

A.P.F. Revision Committee.—The name of Mr. G. K. Treleaven to be added in place of Mr. R. I. Hamilton.

Year Book Committee.—Committee as in 1959 reappointed with the exception of Messrs. Davis and McLeod.

Building Committee: It was resolved that this Committee be discontinued.

Ethics Committee.—Messrs. Oxley and Hull to replace Messrs. Johnson and McLeod.

Selection Committee.—1959 Committee to be reappointed. Mr. Davis to be invited to retain membership of this Committee. Tribute was paid by the members of the Council to the valuable work done by Mr. Davis as a member of the Selection Committee.

Liaison and Legislative Committee.—The name of Mr. Scott to be substituted for that of Mr. Oxley.

Museum and Library Committee.—It was resolved that these two Committees be combined and that the name of Mr. Treleaven be added to the membership.

A.P.F. Management Committee.—It was resolved that this Committee comprise Messrs. F. W. Johnson, A. L. Hull, J. R. Oxley and C. B. Macgibbon.

The New College.—The President reported that the first year students had their first lecture in the new college on April 4. He and the Dean met the class in the assembly room and addressed them. They then proceeded to the lecture room to see the students duly installed. Every thing went off smoothly.

The Secretary said that it was proposed that the move proper should commence on May 13 and be completed by May 30. That period covered the May vacation. The architects had reported that the buildings should be ready for occupation by that date.

Articles of Association—Elections.—The Council considered communications from Mr. J. I. Richards, Returning Officer, and Mr. G. Roseby concerning the provisions in the Articles of Association relating to election of Council members. It was agreed that amendments were desirable and that the Executive further consider the proposals with a view to preparing a report and recommendation for submission to a general meeting of members.

Opening of 1960 College Session.—The Secretary reported that the Honourable the Minister for Health had agreed to deliver the inaugural address and present prizes. This function would be held in the Assembly Hall on April 21. Arrangements noted.

Hospital Dispensing.—Mr. Long referred to a published report that hospitals in New South Wales intended to charge £1/1/- p.w. to patients for drugs supplied under the N.H.S. He thought the position should be inquired into as a matter of urgency. The Council agreed, and it was resolved that a meeting of the Hospital Dispensing Committee be called as soon as possible.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Baird, presented the monthly financial statement, which showed the credit balance of £19,000. On the motion of Mr. Baird, seconded by Mrs. Crawford, accounts totalling £8000 were passed for payment.

Mr. Scott's Services to the Council.—The President said that before closing the meeting he would like to move that a special minute be placed on the books of the Society in appreciation of the work of their immediate Past President, Mr. Eric Scott. He had commented earlier that Mr. Scott's work for pharmacy had been outstanding, but he thought a special minute should appear in their books and be recorded permanently there. The value of Mr. Scott's services could not be assessed, and it would be a pity if they did not at this stage place on record their very deep appreciation of what he had done.

Mr. Oxley supported the President's suggestion. He said they all appreciated what Mr. Scott had done, but their appreciation should be expressed in writing. As he had said earlier, Mr. Scott's drive, personality and enthusiasm generally had helped tremendously to get the Society to the position it was in at present. Council agreed unanimously to the proposal.

Mr. Scott thanked the President and members of the Council for what they had said.

The meeting closed at 12.15 p.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 420th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on April 20, at 9.45 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, J. W. Pollock and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

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VICTORIA—Continued

"Adequate Insurance is Vital in All Business."—Supplies of a reprint of this leaflet for despatch to prospective new members had come to hand during the month, and a copy had been sent to each of the Directors. Mr. Pollock suggested that when a further print was made there should be a reference to the willingness of P.D.L. and M.F.O. to arrange insurances, if required, so that all premiums would fall due for payment on the same date each year.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the matters dealt with:

The Secretary tabled a copy of the "Herald" of March 9, containing comparative figures showing the number of veterinary practitioners in Great Britain in relation to the animal population, and for the State of Victoria. It was decided that these figures be brought to the notice of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that the suggested date for the next meeting of the Association, to be held in Perth, was August, 1961. The comments of the member bodies were invited. The Chairman said he did not think P.D.L. would have any objection to the date mentioned.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, enclosing a copy of a report prepared by Mr. A. W. Calister, the Immediate Past President of Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S. Important questions were raised in this report, particularly in regard to a Federal Science Committee or organisation, working under the aegis of P.A.A., and the comments of member bodies were invited. It was resolved that the matter be brought forward for discussion at the next meeting of the Directors.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. John Bell, Mordialloc; John L. Blyth, West Brunswick; Graham L. Curtis, Wangaratta; Leonard H. Levy, East St. Kilda; Geoffrey R. Ponsford, Woodend; (Mrs.) Glenis M. Ponsford, Woodend; (Mrs.) Olive J. Quinn, Gardenvale; and Harold P. Saffer, Springvale.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar referred briefly to matters dealt with at the meeting of the Journal Committee earlier in the month.

Legal Advice.—An inquiry dealing with the terms of employment of a manager had been handled during the month.

Claims.—Following a report by a member that a number of cows had been lost allegedly as the result of consumption of a product supplied from his pharmacy, it was learnt later that liability had been accepted by the manufacturer of the product.

Concerning other cases under notice, there was no new development to report.

Articles of Association—Re Managers and Relievers.—A letter was forwarded to the solicitor on March 21, conveying the wishes of the Directors as decided at the March meeting. The solicitor's reply, setting out a number of suggested alterations, was read.

Because of the difficulty of following the suggested alterations without comparison with the existing provisions in the Articles of Association, it was decided that a copy of the solicitor's letter of April 20 be forwarded to each member of the Directorate, and that the matter be brought forward at the May meeting for further consideration.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £703/19/5 were passed for payment.

The Secretary tabled a list of investments made to date, and suggested that the market prices of all holdings be reviewed at quarterly intervals. This suggestion was endorsed.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on April 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. T. De Ravin, G. Carter, G. W. Siebler, R. Grinlington, C. M. Waters, A. W. Cocking, H. Marks, A. O. C. Blake, J. Scown, C. McLeod, A. K. Lloyd, J. H. Weymouth, W. J. Langtry, S. M. Adams, J. F. Oaten, S. S. Sleigh, Miss R. McGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Correspondence.—Members were informed of the latest correspondence with AMCAL.

Correspondence with the Guild Solicitor regarding the proposed new by-law on prices was discussed, and on Mr. Adams' motion, seconded by Mr. Carter, it was decided that this should be discussed by districts before further action is taken.

An inquiry from the Retail Traders' Association regarding the days of pay in industry resulted in the opinion that most chemists pay weekly and on Thursday; it is considered that there would be an advantage in staggering pay days.

A letter from the Federal Secretary regarding freight charges on special items from C.S.L. was read, it being noted that C.S.L. are adamant that they cannot forgo these freight charges except in the case of pig insulin, which is sent freight free to chemists.

A letter from Mr. D. L. McColl, requesting leave of absence from April till October, resulted in approval being given.

A letter from the State Department of Health was read, advising that Mr. H. C. Henshall had been appointed as a member of the Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee for a further period ending February 2, 1963.

Sheldons Laundry.—A proposal submitted by this firm was discussed, and the scheme approved on Mr. Grinlington's motion, seconded by Miss McGillivray. The proposal is that chemists will receive commission of £2/10/- for every successful introduction to the service, the service being provision of 4 dozen napkins per week collected and returned twice weekly for a charge of 16/- per week.

Federal Report.—This was given by Mr. Scott, who, in referring to N.H.S., said we were now in a period of waiting.

He stated that the new price list would be out in about six weeks time, and towards the end of the year a further list, completely revised, would be issued.

He reported that the Federal Executive had met to discuss the workings of the N.H.S. Scheme and the purchase of a building in Sydney.

A member moved that the Guild seek an immediate meeting with the Pharmaceutical Medico Liaison Committee to stress the necessity of doctors participating in the scheme in the manner in which the Commonwealth Government desires. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Lloyd said one of the great difficulties of the scheme had not been resolved, and this affected in the main country pharmacy. The difficulty was availability, and this should be discussed by Federal Executive and resolved once and for all. He then moved that the Federal Executive take this matter up. Mr. Bedford seconded the motion, stating that this subject had been

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VICTORIA—Continued

raised at Canberra and had been confirmed by the Victorian Office of the Health Department, that prescriptions will be paid for at the common Victorian wholesale price if endorsed accordingly. The motion was carried.

It was moved that the Federal Executive be requested to seek a meeting with the Minister of Health or the Health Department to make suitable arrangements for receipt of prescriptions, as the present method of receipting is not satisfactory, that as Victorian chemists do not favour permitting prescriptions to leave the pharmacy when an N.H.S. or P.M.S. prescription is delivered by messenger boy or other means, it is contended that a suitable rubber stamp be approved, the wording of which should read as follows:—"I have undertaken to deliver this prescription and certify that delivery has been made. Date: _____ Signature: _____"

This motion was carried.

The subject of a letter written by a member concerning chronics and children was raised, it being suggested that this could be considered by Federal Executive.

A member raised the question of F.S. Dispensaries, referring to the notices, etc., they were sending out. Mr. Scott said a number of these had been taken up with the Minister, and no reply had yet been received from the Attorney-General's Department as to whether they offered an inducement or not.

District Reports—

Advertising.—Mr. Cocking moved that it be recommended to the Merchandising and Publicity Committee that the advertising campaign stress the professional and not the commercial side of pharmacy, laying particular stress on public relations and what pharmacy professes to achieve. Seconded by Miss McGillivray and carried.

P.P. Price List.—Mr. Cocking moved that it be recommended to Federal Council that this Price List have only the dispensed prices listed and not the cost price, and the revised list be made available to doctors. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Grinlington, Pricing Committee Chairman, spoke against the motion, which was lost.

H.B.A.—Mr. Cocking moved that Mr. Oxley be asked to take up with H.B.A. that they carry out their own regulations and enforce them, with particular regard to payment made after the expiry date indicated on contributors' books. Seconded by Mr. Adams and carried.

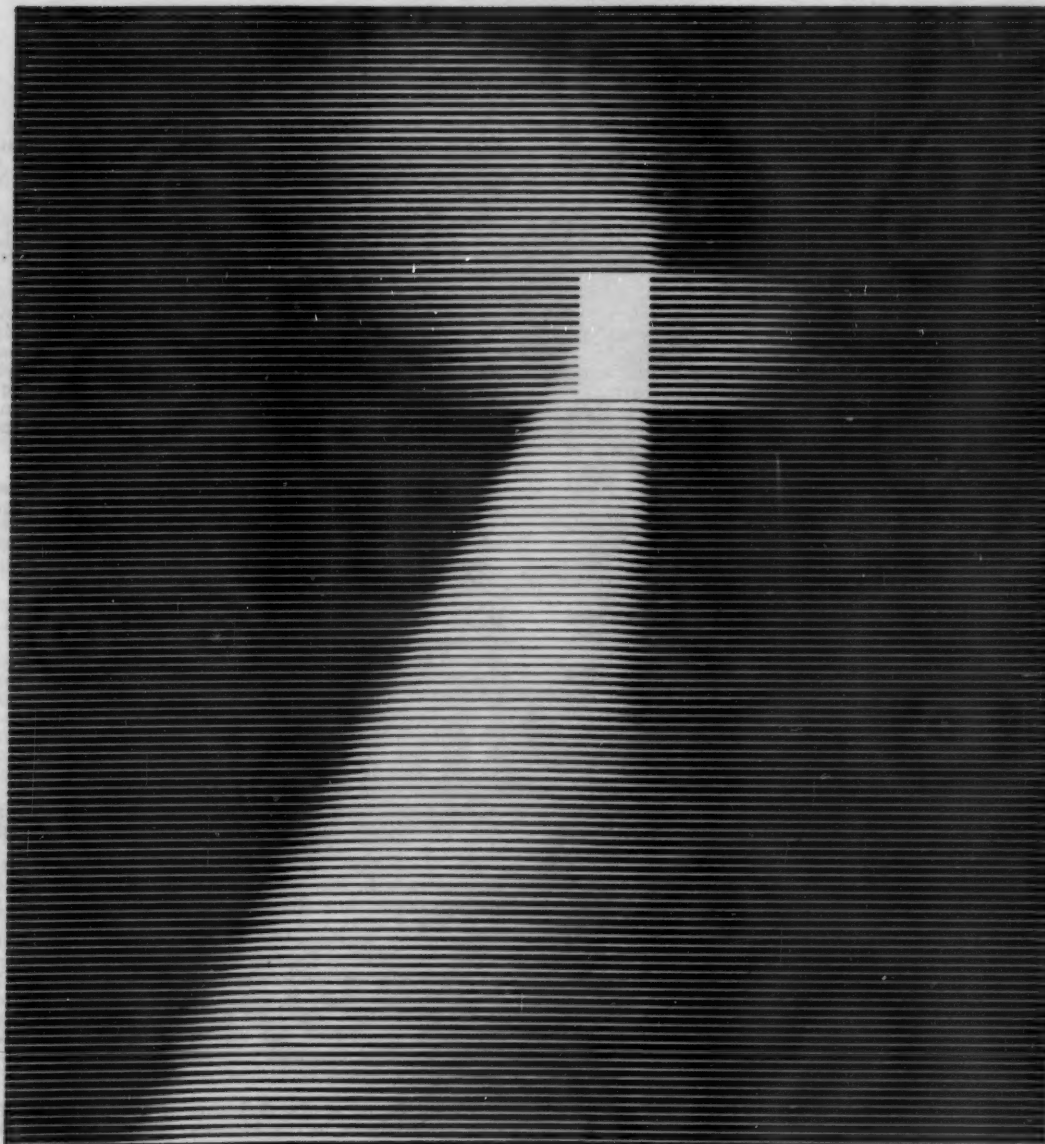
Executive Report.—The executive report set out in the minutes of the executive meeting held on March 2 was adopted.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. H. E. Taylor, W. Geelong; W. D. Iliffe, Glen Waverley; Mrs. D. M. Morrison, Black Rock; Messrs. A. E. Davis, Laverton; L. Serry, Melbourne; Camberwell Night Prescription Service, Hawthorn; Messrs. J. Bell, Mordialloc; E. Lindell, Ascot Vale; H. P. Saffer, Springvale.

Re-entered.—Messrs. D. W. Critchley, Frankston; Z. J. Golding, Prahran; J. G. Charles, Westall, near Clayton; P. S. Mylecharane, Irymple; W. Sharp, Broadmeadows.

Letter to Retired Members.—It was decided on Mr. Blake's motion, seconded by Mr. Scott, that a letter be written to retired members of long standing, on the recommendation of the State Branch Committee. The S.B.C. on this occasion recommended that a letter be sent to Messrs. C. M. Pleasance and W. Pell.

Pricing Report.—Mr. Grinlington reported that, in conjunction with D.H.A., every page of the Patents List would be gone through with a view to deleting discontinued lines.



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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. D. A. Thomson has opened a pharmacy at the corner of Church and Zillmere Roads, Zillmere.

Mr. K. W. Curtis is opening a pharmacy at the tram terminus, Clayfield, making the third in that locality.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Hancock have established their pharmacy at Manly Avenue, South Brisbane.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Conway have opened a pharmacy at 891 Brunswick Street, Coorparoo.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Webb have established their pharmacy at Eva Street, Coorparoo.

Mr. B. Nielsen is opening the first pharmacy there has been at Theodore.

After Hours Pharmacies have, during the month, been established at Dalby and in the Brisbane area at Taringa and Mt. Gravatt.

Mr. T. Liesegang has purchased the pharmacy of Mrs. G. N. I. Escolme, Anzac Avenue, New Town, Toowoomba.

Engagement.—Good wishes are extended to Miss Ailsa M. Corder, of Fairfield, who, during the month, announced her engagement to Mr. Graham R. Hadden, of Moorooka.

Queensland visitors to Melbourne for the opening of the new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy at the end of March included Messrs. S. B. Watkins, President, Pharmacy Board, Queensland; G. R. Wells, President, Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland; and C. A. Nichol, State President, Pharmaceutical Guild.

ROCKHAMPTON DISCUSSION GROUP

This Group met at the Y.W.C.A. Hall on February 23. Sixteen members attended.

Mr. A. P. Sherlock read the report on "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," and Mr. D. Sullivan the reports on "The Pharmaceutical Journal."

Mr. Kershaw of the Health Department was unable to attend and give his talk on Health and Hygiene, but sent two very interesting films on Air Pollution and Toxin Food Poisoning.

Discussion took place concerning the new Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, which proved interesting and helpful.

Supper was served and the meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on April 12.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Miss G. Elliot, Messrs. K. Woods, J. S. D. Mellick, A. B. Gainford, C. G. Caswell, J. E. McCaskie, I. M. Young, R. S. F. Greig, R. V. S. Martin and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—From Miss Joy Parcell, thanking the Council for arranging such a pleasant prize presentation function and for the books which were presented to her.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, forwarding the results of the February Intermediate Examination.

From National Education Conference, advising a conference is being held in Sydney on May 21, and that this Society is entitled to three representatives.

New Members Elected.—Full Members: Mrs. M. T. Kay, Messrs. H. B. Hunter, D. A. Thompson, G. N. Mathiou, Miss J. D. Markey, Mr. M. Conway. Associates: Miss L. M. Dupuy and Miss M. M. White.

Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Wells said Council members had been furnished with the report of the Liaison meeting, giving them a good insight into discussion which had taken place on various matters. It would be noted that the Guild would be conferring with Mr. Coneybear concerning the salary to be paid to students during the Bachelor of Pharmacy course, who would be working in University vacations, and also for the 12 months' practical work in the pharmacy before registration by the Pharmacy Board.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Mellick said discussion at the last meeting mainly concerned accommodation. Mr. Mellick said he was checking the various subjects at present listed for the Fellowship course.

Opening of the New Victorian War Memorial College.—Mr. Wells said he was pleased to represent this Society at the opening of the new Victorian College on March 29. The opening function was an outstanding success. There were 1200 visitors and the College was opened by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks. Pharmacists who had served in the world wars formed a guard of honour. On the day following the opening of the College the Society had a luncheon at Chevron, which he was pleased to attend. Mr. Wells said Mr. F. W. Johnson was the new President of the Victorian Society, and he presented to him the perpetual calendar as a memento from this Society to mark the opening of the new College. Mr. Wells said both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Sissons, Dean of the College, were delighted at the gesture.

Mr. Wells said he had also taken the opportunity of discussing with Mr. Kent and other persons in Victoria matters concerning the Section "O" meeting to be held in Brisbane next year.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had been engaging the attention of the Board.

Congratulations to Professor S. E. Wright.—Mr. Mellick said he thought it would be most fitting if a letter of congratulation was sent from this Society to Professor S. E. Wright on his appointment to the Chair of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in the University of Sydney. Mr. Mellick moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Greig. Carried.

Official Guest at the Granting of the Freedom of the City of Brisbane to the Moreton Regiment.—Mr. Wells reported that during the month he and his wife had been invited to attend this function. The Battalion was 100 years old and he was very pleased to represent the Society at this enjoyable and interesting function.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on April 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. C. A. Nichol (President), W. E. Martin, A. B. Chater, F. Phillips, W. A. Lenehan, R. M. Ward, A. Beil, A. M. McFarlane, R. M. McCawley, H. Darrouzet, and the Secretary.

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

Visitor.—Mr. Nichol extended a welcome to Mr. A. Zafir from the City Zone, and invited him to participate in any matters raised for discussion.

Death of Mrs. Eberhardt.—The President said he very much regretted to announce that the wife of the Vice-President, Mrs. Eberhardt, had passed away that day. Unfortunately, Mrs. Eberhardt had not enjoyed good health for some years. Mr. Nichol said he felt everyone would be thinking of their good friend, Arch, in his bereavement. He would be conveying the Committee's sympathy to Mr. Eberhardt the following day.

New Members Elected.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Webb, Messrs. D. J. LeCornu, K. W. Curtis, D. A. Thomson and T. W. Liesegang.

Correspondence.—To Mr. Eric Scott, O.B.E., President, Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, conveying to the pharmacists of Victoria the heartiest congratulations of Guild members in Queensland on the completion of the new Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy. It is realised that the pharmacists of Victoria will be very proud of their new War Memorial College, and it is hoped that in the coming years the new College will establish itself and become a pharmaceutical landmark as its predecessor has been. Reply, expressing appreciation for the greetings extended. These were greatly appreciated.

To Mr. K. Bate, Chief Pharmacist—(1) Expressing appreciation to Mr. Bate and Mr. Brammall for the information and advice they were able to provide to the mass meeting of master pharmacists held on February 26, to discuss the new National Health requirements.

(2) With regard to the seventeen pages of alterations to the National Health Scheme, which applied as from March 1.—Apart from the number of pages that were involved, regret was expressed that very little space was allowed in the booklet to make any adjustment for the alterations and additions. If the amendments had been printed on one page only, it would have been some help. Registering an official protest concerning the numerous pages of amendments which were made available so soon after the operation of the new scheme, and requesting in future that better provision be made for adjustment of alterations to the various schedules of the National Health Scheme.

To Medical Benefits Fund of Australia concerning the commission which the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia is paying to agents when they arrange transfer from previous scales and/or tables to Table J. As the form and information required and probation period are along the same lines as those required for a new member, it would be only fair and just for agents to receive the commission which is payable when they secure a new member for the fund. Requesting that consideration be given to this point.—Reply, stating when approval for the operation of Table J was given, it was only given subject to certain conditions—one was that because of high increase in potential income, the overall allowable expense rate was reduced by 2½ per cent., and the other was that no allowance was permitted for contributors transferring between tables. It was decided that even in the face of this restriction, the usual transfer allowance should apply, taking into consideration the increase in collections by agents generally, plus the fact that a considerable sum had been expended in the promotion of Table J designed to relieve the burden of agents in explaining its added benefits. In the light of this advice, it was regretted that the transfer rate at present being paid cannot be increased.

Mr. Lenehan said he was of the opinion that the Committee should not take this reply as final. He felt another approach should be made to keep the matter before the notice of the Medical Benefits Fund. He moved that another letter be sent advising that the Committee has noted the manager's reply; it is not satisfied with that reply, and the Committee feels that the matter should be given further consideration. It is

necessary on any changeover to fill in an application form which was never necessary in the initial stages. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

From Federal Secretary.—(1) Stating the Repatriation Commission has advised that it is not necessary for the local Medical Officer to initial the authorisation of a repeat of an item. Also advising that the local Medical Officers have been requested to restrict the number of items to be written on a form to three.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin advised he would be attending a meeting of the executive in Sydney on April 11.

Mr. Nichol said at this stage it was pleasing to announce that during Mr. Cotterell's absence overseas Queensland had a representative on the Federal Guild Executive in the person of Mr. Martin. He congratulated Mr. Martin on his appointment.

One matter Mr. Nichol said he felt Mr. Martin should take up at this meeting was the question of securing complete clarification regarding the bulk rates.

Mr. Chater said he concurred with this suggestion. One of the chief items concerned was Pentobarb.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Nichol said the February Intermediate examination resulted in 22 passes, 14 posts and 24 failures. The next final examination would be held on June 14.

Pricing—Retail.—Mr. McFarlane reported on the correspondence which he had received from Miss Linnane (N.S.W. Branch), who looked after the retail list. After discussion, members said they felt that unless the wholesale and retail prices were correctly listed in the retail list it would lose its value. Accordingly, Mr. Chater moved that all corrections in wholesale prices and in reorganisation concerning the retail list should be undertaken to bring it completely up to date. Seconded by Mr. Lenehan. Carried.

Report of Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Nichol said all members had had a copy of these minutes. He said it would be noticed in the report that the question of wages was raised for students who, after graduating as Bachelors of Pharmacy, would be doing 12 months practical work in a pharmacy. Mr. Nichol said he and the other members of the Committee had been giving this matter some thought, and they felt it would be advisable to have a meeting with Mr. Coneybeer, after which an approach could then be made through the Industrial Court. Mr. Chater moved, Mr. Lenehan seconded, that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive. Carried.

Opening of the New Victorian War Memorial College.—Mr. Nichol said he enjoyed his visit to Melbourne for the opening of the new college. Everything went off very well. The Victorian pharmacists had certainly a marvellous college, of which they should be justly proud. The college is fully equipped and is certainly a very fine building. It was something that was a real credit to the pharmacists of Victoria. Mr. Nichol thanked the Committee for the opportunity it afforded him of representing this State at the official opening.

Trade and Commerce—Merchandising and Publicity.—Mr. Delahunty reported that since last meeting he had obtained the report of the special Guild Publicity and Merchandising meeting, which was held in Melbourne in February. Mr. Delahunty enumerated the promotions which were agreed on. They were:—

June/July: Winter Needs. Services, such as Tax Deductible Medicines, etc.

August: Hair Preparations—Cosmetics.

September: Oral Hygiene—Dental Care.

October: Baby Needs.

November: Cosmetics.

December: Christmas Promotion.

January: Holiday Needs—First Aid.

February: Baby Needs.

March: General—Pain Relievers, etc.

April/May: Vitamins—First Aid.

Mr. Delahunty said it was agreed there should be liaison between all States and the Federal Merchandising Department. It was imperative that the States should keep the merchandising department well in-

QUEENSLAND—Continued

formed in advance concerning all advertising. Another important point which was agreed on was advertising policy. For the information of the meeting Mr. Delahunty enumerated various points that were decided concerning this matter.

Mr. Delahunty reported that the advertising agency had been sending copies of all Queensland advertisements to the other States. These had been most favourably received.

Invitation to Mr. G. Tennyson.—Mr. Nichol said when he was in Melbourne recently he had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Tennyson, who took over from Mr. Attiwill as Federal Director of the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, and had extended an invitation to Mr. Tennyson to meet the members of the Queensland State Branch Committee. He said he thought it would be fitting now if an invitation be extended to Mr. Tennyson to come to Brisbane when opportunity permitted so that he could meet the members of our State Branch Committee. This was agreed to.

Representative to Queensland Chamber of Manufacturers.—Mr. Nichol said it would be recalled that the Chamber had written asking if the Guild would send a representative to a meeting it would be calling with the aim of forming a Poisons Advisory Committee. Mr. Nichol said no word had been heard yet of the date of the meeting, but it would be advisable for this Committee to have made an appointment for the purpose of representing this organisation at the meeting.

Mr. Lenehan said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. Chater. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Mr. Chater said he would be happy to represent the Guild, but if he could not attend it would be advisable to have a deputy appointed. Mr. McFarlane said that if Mr. Chater was unable to go he would make every endeavour to represent the Guild at the meeting.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

A DANGER TO PHARMACY

At a recent meeting of the Leeds branch of the Pharmaceutical Society seventeen people braved thick fog to hear Mr. E. T. Kent (a member of Council) put into words "A Few Thoughts on the Future of Retail Pharmacy."

He described a fishing holiday in Canada, during which he was able to see conditions in pharmacy in that country. In the average city centre, he said, a relatively small number of large pharmacies dispensed most of the prescriptions, the smaller pharmacies shared out the remainder—perhaps fifteen per day. That number appeared small in a working day which began at 9 a.m. and finished at 9.30 p.m., with four hours Sunday duty.

A pharmacy that described itself as "highly ethical" sold stationery, tobacco and cigars, groceries and "patent" medicines, and included a post office.

Many proprietary medicines and aspirin were being sold at supermarkets. Mr. Kent suggested the danger to pharmacy of that method of distribution should not be underestimated. Finally, the speaker drew from his own business experience, telling how he had concentrated on certain branches of merchandise to good effect (surgical instruments for ships and veterinary surgeons; factory first aid kits and sun-ray lamps).

He considered that a pharmacist should have at least five years' experience in all departments of pharmacy before taking over his own business or a branch managership. When re-equipping a pharmacy he should modernise without losing pharmaceutical dignity.

At question time it was noticeable that Mr. Kent managed to avoid giving evasive answers.—Extract from a letter in "The Chemist and Druggist," Dec. 19, 1959.

ANTIHISTAMINICS AND ROAD SAFETY— A WARNING

(By a Correspondent in a recent issue of "The Medical Journal of Australia.")

Sir,—Just recently a robust, heavily built, "matter of fact," abstemious and mentally well-balanced country citizen said to me, "Doctor, are you prescribing any more pills for me?"

I said, "Yes."

"Are they anything like the last lot you ordered?"

I said, "Yes, but perhaps a bit stronger."

"Well," he said, "I don't think I'll get them made up, or if I do, I certainly will not take any until after I get home."

I said, "Why?"

He said, "Well, the last time I saw you, I got the pills made up and took two on the day on which I saw you, but none at night or the next morning as you advised. I set out for my property, and after driving for some hours, I came over the top of a rise, and as I pulled my car up, I said to myself, 'Now, what b—— town is this?' After I drove into the town, I realised that (1) I had come in through the side of the town and not from the top; (2) that I was about 35 minutes ahead of schedule; (3) that I had either by-passed or driven through two important towns and did not know it."

The moral of the story is for doctors to advise patients put on antihistaminics not to take any tablets for at least 24 hours before setting out on a long distance journey in a car, and especially if unaccompanied.

STANDARD METHOD FOR FLEXIBLE PACKAGING MATERIALS—DETERMINING WATER VAPOUR PERMEABILITY

At some stage between raw material and finished article, flexible sheet materials are used for the packaging and protection of almost every manufactured consumer product.

The importance, therefore, of the water vapour permeability characteristics of these materials needs no emphasis, and the development of a standard method for determining the rate of penetration of water vapour has, in fact, been under investigation by paper and packaging interests in several countries for some time.

The method adopted jointly by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association and the British Paper and Board Makers' Association has now been published in detail by the British Standards Institution in the British Standard 3177 (the method has previously been summarised in the British Packaging Code, B.S. 1133). A similar method has been developed in the United States.

Originally intended for papers, fibreboards, glassines, etc., the British method has since been modified to apply also to a range of plastics and cellulose film materials, and to rubber sheeting, metal foil, and similar materials.

Basis of the method is that a quantity of desiccant, enclosed in a dish sealed by a sheet of the material, is stored in a conditioned atmosphere. The rate of water vapour transmission is computed from the rate of increase in weight of the dish assembly.

In addition to describing the test method and equipment, the standard recommends a suitable method for creasing sheets of the various materials, and also includes tables which indicate the order of the permeability of a range of packaging materials.

Copies of this standard are obtainable from any office of the Standards Association of Australia, the price being 5/9 a copy. The standard is one of a series on paper testing being issued by the British Standards Institution.

More and more doctors are recommending Disprin. And more and more people are realising that Disprin is a better form of aspirin. Why? It is an efficient analgesic; but that is not the only reason. Disprin offers soluble calcium aspirin in stable form.

Medical science has established beyond doubt that ordinary aspirin can be a serious gastric irritant—because ordinary aspirin is both acid and almost insoluble. These two factors can be the cause of serious conditions in some people. Others suffer symptoms of irritation such as indigestion, dyspepsia and heartburn.

Disprin, on the other hand, dissolves in seconds and is substantially non-acid. This means that Disprin overcomes the danger of stomach upsets and is also able to relieve pain faster.

The very general acceptance of Disprin both by doctors and the general public is important to you because in stocking and recommending Disprin you are allying yourself with an increasing trend which has the backing of the medical profession.



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for the increasing demand for

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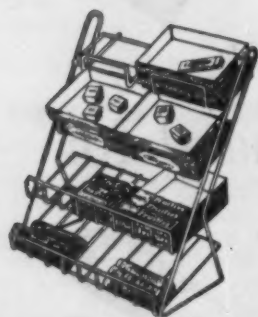


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Backache
Earache
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For Hayfever and Asthma.

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For healing work-worn and
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soothing relief of Sunburn.

F"99"

For Baby Eczema, Leg Ulcers,
Eczema, Psoriasis, Boils, Carbuncles.

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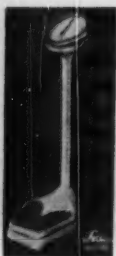
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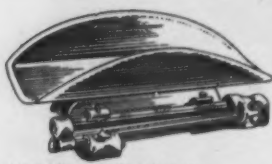
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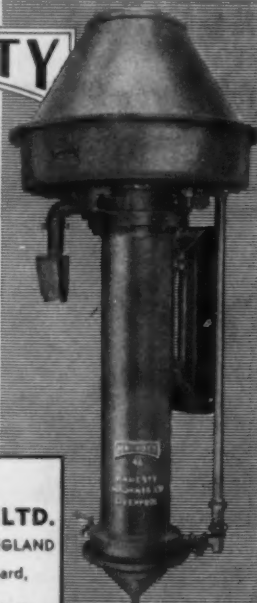
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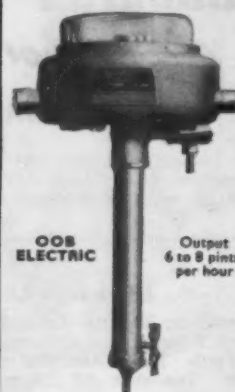
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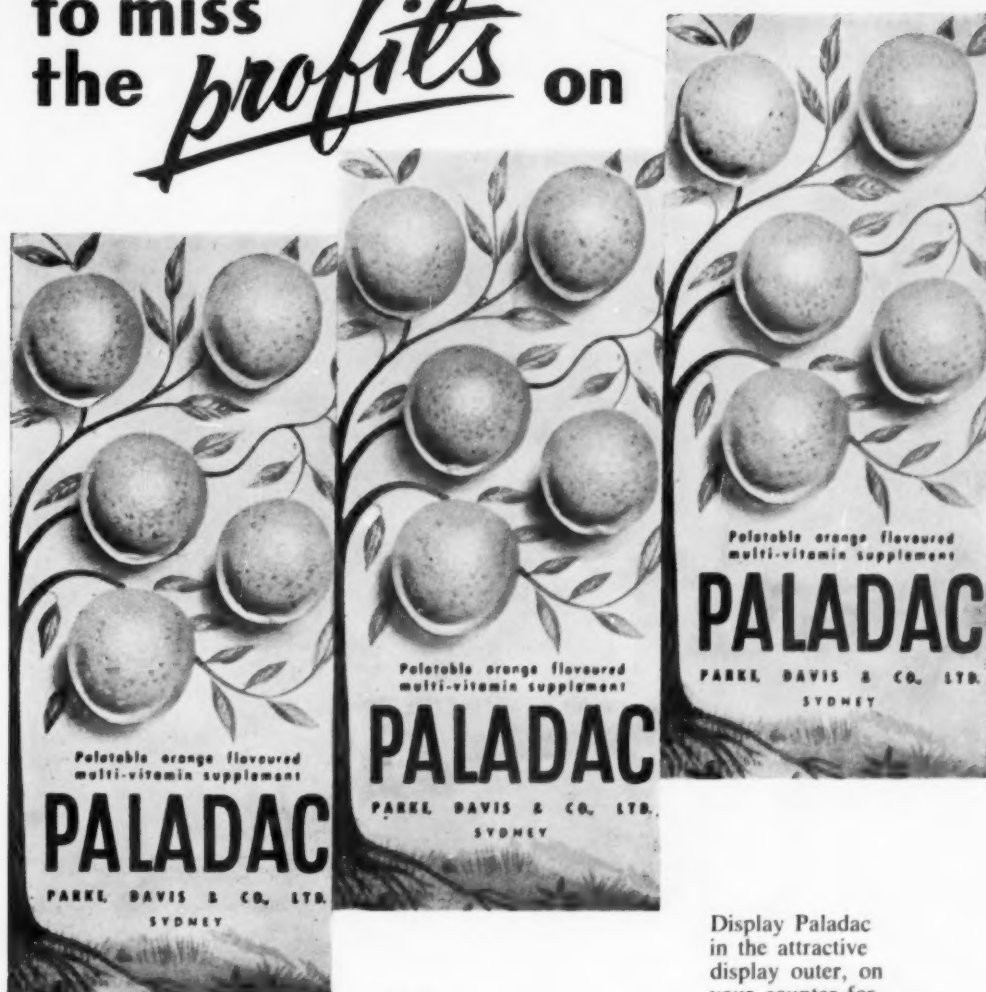
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